

# HAVE YOU KEPT YOUR PROMISE FOR A CHANGE?

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN  
LIBRARY  
ACC. NO. 27063  
CLASS NO.  
DATE 19 NOV 1980

Now the New Year celebrations are over, are you still sticking to the resolutions you made as you welcomed in 1980?

Like promising you'd change down to the low tar taste of Silk Cut for instance.

## **ANOTHER WELCOME CHANGE.** **A FREE PACK OF SILK CUT**

To help you keep your promise, we'll give you 20 Silk Cut King Size free.

Simply collect ten complete Silk Cut King Size pack fronts, print your name and address clearly on the back of one, and send them to Silk Cut Free Pack Offer, Freepost, P.O. Box 6, Kettering, Northants.

In return, we'll send you your free pack.

The offer closes on February 29th, 1980, and is open to smokers aged 18 and over resident in the UK. Limit one free pack per household.

Please allow four weeks for delivery.



SC078

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government  
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:  
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH



## HOME NEWS

## Call to revive waterways for business and pleasure

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

A renewed appeal to the Government to finance and encourage the restoration and development of Britain's waterways, for commercial as well as recreational use, is made in a report published today by the Inland Waterways Association.

The report points out that, despite a long history of decay and neglect, there are still 3,100 miles of navigable waterways, penetrating almost every county in England, Scotland and Wales. An inter-linked web stretches from Ripon in North Yorkshire to Godalming in Surrey, and from Boston on the shore of the Wash to Llangollen in North Wales.

Some 70,000 registered craft use the waterways, together with several hundred thousand yachts, sailing dinghies, canoes and rowing boats. Rivers and canals are used to supply reservoirs and cooling water for industry, and to drain and irrigate agricultural land. They provide rich and varied habitats for wildlife, and attract more than one million anglers.

An estimated 22,500 jobs are directly dependent upon the waterways, which in 1974 carried more than three billion tonne-kilometres of freight. Yet despite their attraction in terms of fuel conservation and cheaper transport costs, and the example of other countries in Europe, successive governments have withheld support.

This 200-year-old system has suffered from neglect and abuse, with its continued survival still in question, the report states.

The Fraenkel report, published in 1977, showed a maintenance backlog of £60m, of which only £2m has been promised over the next five years.

The IWA report suggests that the Government should accept overall responsibility for improving and maintaining the waterway system; that more use should be made of the larger waterways for carrying freight; that the public right of navigation should be restored; that research should be undertaken into possible use for water storage, supply, distribution and drainage, and that the entire system should be considered as a linear national park.

"Waterways are neither stagnant ditches of a blighted urban wasteland, nor a playground for the rich," it says. "They should form a very large commercial undertaking, with vast scope for both commerce and pleasure and thus for investment and employment, as well as being a unique aspect of our national heritage."

The state of the professions-1: Triumphant after decade of mixed fortunes  
New militancy of doctors and social workers

By Ian Bradley

The 1970s were a decade of mixed fortunes for the professions. The incomes policies of successive governments severely reduced their standard of living and pay differentials. The legislation and attitudes of the 1974-79 Labour Government significantly diminished their independence and status.

Yet at the end of the decade the professions seem to have emerged triumphant, with two royal commissions upholding their monopolies and privileges, the Conservative Government singling them out for favourable treatment, and the Master of the Rolls ruling that in a professional man an error of judgment does not amount to negligence.

For many people the most noticeable feature about the professions in the 1970s was their resort to tactics hitherto associated with industrial workers. Hospital doctors worked to rule and demanded a 40-hour week, social workers went on strike for nearly six months and teachers left children unattended at lunch time.

That increasing recourse to industrial action was accom-

panied by a steady move towards the trade unionization of the professions.

In the last 10 years the British Medical Association has become a registered trade union and the Hospital Consultants Association and the First Division Association of top civil servants have affiliated themselves to the TUC.

Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has grown to become the fifth largest trade union in Britain through recruiting professional workers, including doctors, scientists and engineers.

Many people in the professions regret that development and fear that it will lead to a weakening of distinctive professional ethics. At the same time, they argue that it has been necessitated by the labour legislation of the mid-1970s and the worsening economic plight of professionals.

It has also been accelerated by the trend for professionals to become salaried employees of local or central government and large corporations rather than independent practitioners.

Economic hardship has led certain professions to adopt a more enterpreneurial attitude.

Others have become more trade union minded.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has just agreed to change its rules to remove the ethical ban on architects operating as a limited liability company and to allow them to advertise and to become directors of property companies and building material manufacturers.

A similar trend towards a commercial and entrepreneurial approach to professional practice among doctors could well come after the Government's recent encouragement of private medicine.

While there is concern in well established professions like medicine and architecture about the possible erosion of traditional ethics through the spread of trade unionism and commercialism, the newer professions are still keenly seeking to emulate them in their independence and status.

Self-regulation of conduct and admission through an independent association is still taken to be a distinctive hallmark of the professions.

Teachers and social workers have been trying to achieve those two goals throughout the 1970s.

So far they have had no success, although the British Association of Social Workers hopes that the Government may feel inclined to implement recommendations made two years ago that only professionally qualified people should practice social work, and that there should be an independent general council to regulate the profession.

Social work is a good example of a new profession that has emerged but not yet come of age in the past decade. The Seeborn report of 1968 first called social work a profession. Since then the proportion of professionally qualified social workers has risen from 30 to 64 per cent.

Engineers are also worried about their status. The Financial Times report is recommending the statutory licensing of engineers as a way of improving their general status.

That proposal is fiercely opposed, however, by many of the chartered engineers' institutions, which fear that general registration by the Government of a new being called "the professional engineer" will diminish the status of the profession.

Tomorrow: Pay and status

## Lead sought in saving of transport energy

By Michael Bailly

Transport Correspondent

The Government should give a stronger lead on energy conservation in transport, experts in the industry say.

Since transport uses nearly a quarter of Britain's oil and the average car burns more than a ton a year, not enough priority is being given to conservation in that field, according to a joint study by the Chartered Institute of Transport and the Institute of Road Transport Engineers.

It calls for a large compulsory reduction in fuel consumption of new cars by 1990 instead of the present voluntary and modest 10 per cent by 1985, agreed by the motor industry; heavier fuel tax and preparation for petrol rationing; further railway electrification; and intensified research into alternative fuels.

For a start, it says, all planning proposals involving transport should include an obligatory statement of the "energy impact" of the proposals.

The biggest potential saving should come from cars since they account for half the consumption. Much could be

achieved simply by educating motorists in the art of economical driving; for example, by controlling speed and acceleration, avoiding spillage and maintaining correct tyre pressures.

Design improvements should make it possible to achieve savings of between 20 and 30 per cent by cars and between 10 and 15 per cent by lorries and buses. There should be more emphasis on small cars and diesel cars, in particular, which show fuel savings of between 35 and 65 per cent over vehicles using petrol. Tax could be used to encourage a switch.

Since commuter buses and trains used only a third of the energy used by motor cars, there should be greater efforts to make them more attractive. Trains could save 15 per cent of fuel by better design but the priority should be more electrification to reduce oil dependence.

Further quarter of British Rail's network (to a half) would cost £750m and save 120 million gallons of oil a year.

There should be more research on battery and hybrid road vehicles and on alternative fuels such as syn crude (oil derived from coal).

## Trademark forgeries on the increase

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Forgers do not confine their attention to works of art and banknotes. An article in January's issue of *The Monthly Review*, the journal of the Institute of Trademark Standards Administration, claims that forgers are robbing manufacturers and consumers of millions of pounds by forging sweat-shirts, sports bags, perfumes and even salmon.

Mr D. J. Baker, principal trading standards officer with the London borough of Tower Hamlets, says trademark forgeries are on the increase. They include cheap razor blades and sunglasses being passed off as well-known brands.

One of the most widespread forgeries is emblazoning teeshirts with trademarks and company names such as Levi Strauss, Wrangler or Adidas. The forged motifs are screen printed and run or fade after a few washes. A simple way of telling the genuine from the fake is to stretch the material. The screen printed fakes show material through the mark, while genuine flocked products do not.

Another large-scale forgery concerns Adidas sports bags.

Though the genuine and pirate bags look similar on cursory inspection, the handles on the pirate bags are retained only by two clenched rivets which soon break. Genuine Adidas bags have a creased baseboard and domed studs on the base which the cut-price fakes lack.

Some perfume forgeries are such close imitations of a genuine product, such as Chanel No. 5, that they excite suspicion only because they are being sold from retail outlets that would not normally have the genuine product. Detection can be so difficult that it is beyond the resources of local authority trading standards officers, and has to be handled by the Fraud Squad.

The most bizarre case Mr Baker describes concerned tins labelled as John West pink salmon, sold in markets in London, Kent and Cambridge. When the tins were opened they were found to contain baked beans instead of salmon.

Although it is fairly easy to institute proceedings against retailers, it is very difficult, and often impossible, Mr Baker says, to gather sufficient evidence to prosecute those who initiate the frauds.

## Volvo hatchback offers choice of fuels

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

Volvo, the Swedish car maker, having just celebrated its best year in the British market, today launches an addition to its United Kingdom range, the 345 five-door hatchback. It is available with manual or automatic transmission. Prices start at £4,450.

A derivation of the three-door 343 model, the new car offers a high level of specification, with seat belts front and rear, laminated windscreen, halogen headlights and a heated driving seat. The rear side doors have a 70-degree opening and are fitted with childproof locks.

The 1.4-litre engine which powers the 343 and 345 can be converted to run on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The version equipped costs £373, before value-added tax, and operates through the normal carburettor.

A switch on the fascia enables the driver to change from petrol to LPG, and the



The Volvo 345: heated driving seat, childproof locks.

cruising range of the car is almost doubled.

The main advantage of LPG is that it carries a lower duty than petrol and is therefore cheaper, about 90p a gallon, against 115p to 120p. It also gives smoother running and creates less pollution. But except on very short runs there is a fuel consumption penalty of about 15 per cent.

Sales of the 343 in 1979 almost trebled to reach just over 11,000, helping Volvo to record overall sales of 36,500, a 22 per cent increase over 1978 and 65 per cent up on 1977.

The large 244/264 range was the best selling imported executive car after the German-built Ford Granada. Volvo's sales target for 1980 is 41,000 cars.

## Ratepayers accuse water authority of wasting money

From Our Correspondent  
Reading

The accounts of the largest water authority in Britain will again be the subject of a public inquiry tomorrow after claims that public money has been wasted.

The Thames Water Authority will be asked by Reading Ratepayers' Association why it spent nearly £400 on tickets for the Stewards' Enclosure at Henley Royal Regatta. There are a number of other objections to its 1977-78 accounts.

The association also objects to the authority's expenditure of £3,400 a month on a house newspaper, to a 56 per cent subsidy on canteen meals at its offices in Reading and to the spending of £2 a copy on annual reports.

Mr Roland Rench, chairman of the association, said: "Compared with the TWA's budget the sums may not amount to

much, but it is the principle which is important.

"In our view they cannot justify spending £384 to enable 57 people to enjoy themselves, at the public's expense, watching the regatta from the top enclosure. It is pouring money down the drain."

The objections will be heard by Mr Alex Kappler, the district auditor. The authority will be represented during the two day proceedings by Queen's Counsel.

Mr Kappler will also hear objections from Mr Regional Bolland, a former employee of the authority. He is asking why the authority's farming activities incurred a loss of £232,000 in 1977-78.

In previous years Mr Bolland has objected to many aspects of the authority's spending, including giving cheap mortgages to staff and sending members and their wives on trips abroad.

## Lower rate of income tax cuts charities' revenue

By Penny Symon

The lowering of the rate of income tax in the last Budget has reduced the income from covenants of voluntary organizations and charities, a fiscal working party set up by the National Council of Social Service reports today.

The report, which makes proposals for tax reforms in favour of charities, has been sent to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the hope that he will reflect its recommendations in his next Budget.

The overall income of charities could be increased by £25m a year, it says, by changing the law relating to covenants.

Charities can recover tax at the rate of 30 per cent only on payments made under a deed of covenant, but account should be taken, the report says, of the fact that many covenants

pay income tax at a higher rate.

It proposes that an average rate of 45 per cent should be recognised.

"If charities were permitted to recover income tax at this rate instead of 30 per cent then the annual income of charities overall would be increased by £25m, an increase of one eighth on their present total income of £200m. The voluntary Trust would receive an additional £540,000, Dr Barnardo's £35,000 and the Church of England £6m.

The recent increase in value-added tax has increased the cost of running a voluntary organization, but local authorities, under section 16 of the 1972 Finance Act, are outside the scope of VAT, the report says. It is proposed that charities should be treated in the same way.

## Coal examined as gas and oil substitute

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The effects of greatly expanding the production of coal for the manufacture of substitute liquid fuels and for the raw materials of the organic chemicals and plastics industry have been examined at a special meeting of the Council for Environmental Science and Engineering.

The meeting discussed the conversion of coal from power stations into synthetic gas and oil products.

Pressure that is mounting for the development of liquid fuel

plants and the difficulties they create in generating waste were explained by Dr J. Gibson, member for science, National Coal Board, and Dr D. W. Gill, head of the pollution section, Coal Research Establishment.

There are two broad categories for coal liquefaction. The well established German Fischer-Tropsch method starts with a gasification stage involving a purification procedure to remove tars, which gives the products, carbon dioxide, phenols and ammonia.

The second process, degradation-hydrogenation, includes a

wide range of methods with several things in common, such as the creation of quantities of carbonaceous residues and ash. The latter are being explored as two liquefaction processes.

The capital cost for production of 10,000 tonnes a day of synthetic products is between £25 and £125 for each ton of coal used a year; or marginally less than the cost of a large coal-fired power station at £120 for each ton of coal used a year, and less than the £170 to £200 for a nuclear power station producing an equivalent amount of energy a year.

Science report  
Physiology: Smoking and emphysema

By the staff of Nature

Smokers are well known to be particularly prone to emphysema and similar lung diseases, and research is beginning to reveal the scientific basis of their vulnerability. Studies reported from the United States suggest that smoking impairs the chemical balance between essential destructive and protective components of the fluid lining the respiratory tract.

Emphysema, which often accompanies advanced bronchitis, is characterized by the destruction of the compartments, or alveoli, of the air sacs in the lungs, which are the sites of exchange of oxygen. Enzymes are thought to be responsible for the destruction by attacking the fibrous protein material which gives the alveoli their shape and elasticity. Such enzymes, known as proteases, are a necessary part of metabolism, but in excess, and lungs are rendered harmless by the action of antiproteases.

A clue that emphysema might be

associated with an unequal balance of proteases and antiproteases in the lung was provided by another disease. Patients with a hereditary deficiency of antiprotease, which happens to be the predominant enzyme in the lungs, are particularly prone to an early age to a severe form of emphysema. Another clue was the discovery that extracts of cigarette smoke could inactivate antiprotease when the two were mixed together in a test tube.

Now Doctors J. E. Gadek, G. A. Fells and R. G. Crystal, of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, have followed up those clues by testing the activity of antiprotease in fluid washed from the lungs of a group of smokers and non-smokers. They report in *Science* that the antiprotease from the smokers' lungs was at least one packet of cigarettes a day for 20 years or more, always had a lower capacity for antiprotease than did antiprotease from non-smokers.

Antiprotease from healthy smokers was only 62 per cent as

effective as that from healthy non-smokers. There was a similar difference between smokers and non-smokers who had a lung disease characterized by inflammation and excessive fibrous tissue; the antiprotease was also generally less effective than that of the healthy subjects.

A similar deficiency of antiprotease from the lungs of rats after exposure to cigarette smoke is reported in the same issue of *Science* by Dr A. Janoff and colleagues from the State University of New York at Stony Brook and from Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island.

Together, the two reports strongly suggest that cigarette smoking causes a deficiency of antiprotease. Whatever the detailed chemical mechanism may turn out to be, the effect seems to be a likely lead to emphysema.

## WEST EUROPE

## Signor Pertini thinks terrorism in Italy is externally organized

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Jan 1

President Pertini told Italians in his New Year message that he believes the terrorism afflicting Italy is being organized outside the country.

He made it clear that this was a personal opinion and the passage was deleted from the official text.

Although what the President had to say was clearly well pondered, he succeeded in giving the impression of a degree of spontaneity. He put the question of why Italy had been chosen as a theatre of violence and made it clear that he believed in the existence of "a centre run by criminals not lacking in diabolical intelligence."

Italy was a bridge that united Europe with Africa and the Middle East. If the bridge was blown up by the destabilization of Italian democracy it would damage not only Italy but the whole of Europe and peace in the world.

He then offered the opinion that the organizational centre was abroad, adding: "Is it perhaps pure coincidence that until now not one weapon of Italian manufacture has been found in terrorist lairs, but all are of foreign make? Who in the shadows is conspiring against our democracy?"

He did not name any country. It is widely known, however, that the most notorious weapon so far found by the police, the Skorpion machine pistol used to murder Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democrat Prime Minister, was of Czech manufacture. The apparent Czech origin of East European weapons in terrorist hands may be suggestive, but it is frequently pointed out here, the suppliers of these weapons might not be the countries that manufacture them.

The President sees Italian terrorism as part of an external conspiracy that has broad strategic aims. He made no secret of the effect it is having on the



Signor Pertini: "Italy at war."

country: "We are at war," he said.

The forces of law and order had to be provided with more modern equipment, their numbers should be reinforced and they should be paid on an appropriate scale.

The President confessed that he no longer felt like going to pay homage to the victims of terrorism. "What use are words of sympathy, telegrams of wreaths? They do not give life back to the dead, nor placate the pain of the living."

He gave Italians credit for the way in which they have faced up to terrorism. "We Italians are giving foreigners a great example. We have not shown and are not showing any weakening towards the terrorists."

The republic, he went on, had not been offered on a silver plate. "It was a contest which cost us a hard and long struggle, first against Fascism and then against the Nazi fascist occupation."

The President, who is 83 and was a hero of the resistance against Fascism, made a special appeal to young people to see that their lives were "always illuminated by the light of a noble idea."

## Portuguese Cabinet of technicians

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, Jan 1

Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the new Portuguese Prime Minister, today announced the list of his new Cabinet, composed predominantly of lawyers and technicians.

With the exception of one independent, all the ministers are from the right-centre Democratic Alliance which won the parliamentary elections last month. Nine are from Dr Carneiro's own Social Democratic Party and five from the conservative Centre Democrats led by Dr Diogo Freitas do Amaral.

This is the Cabinet list: Prime Minister: Dr Carneiro; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: Dr Diogo Freitas do Amaral; Without Portfolio: Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão; Defence: Senhor Adelino Amaro da Costa; Home: Senhor Eurico de Melo; Justice: Senhor Mario Raposo; Labour: Senhor Eusebio Marques de Carvalho; Agriculture: Senhor José Cardoso e Cunha; Social Affairs: Senhor Joao Saizima Leitao; Finance: Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva; Commerce and Tourism: Senhor Basilio Horta; Public Works: Senhor Joao Barreto; Education: Senhor Vitor Pereira Crespo; Transport: Senhor José Viana Baptista.

The moribund steel industry had not a grip on itself. Within advanced technology, France was in the fore with the Airbus, the European rocket Ariane and the unprecedented development of a telecommunications and computer system.

Moreover, in the past five years, Frenchmen had worked well. The quantity of goods and services produced over the period increased by 15 per cent. Inequalities were reduced and old age pensions rose by 15 per cent. The spending power of the lowest income increased by 30 per cent while that of industrial workers went up by 22 per cent.

He said he was proud, as

## President Giscard braces the French

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Jan 1

In an unusually sombre tone, President Giscard d'Estaing, last night admitted during a television broadcast, that there was a risk of war. France, he said, was also threatened by an economic crisis due to the latest increase in oil prices.

But it was better armed to withstand it than in 1973, being "stronger and more realistic". The President emphasized that France was living through a time when the world balance rests on the capacity of self control of a handful of leaders. I hope their wisdom will prevail."

His country was working for peace through its realistic and firm diplomacy, which had warded off the threat of destabilization on the African continent. Through initiatives like the North-South dialogue, it also sought to remove the causes of inequalities and resentment in the world.

The French oil bill in 1980 would be considerably heavier than in 1973-74. "There is no point in concealing or denying it," he added. But of all industrial countries, France had the most comprehensive energy policy, with a nuclear power programme making it possible to produce 45 million tons of oil equivalent a year by 1985.

The moribund steel industry had not a grip on itself. Within advanced technology, France was in the fore with the Airbus, the European rocket Ariane and the unprecedented development of a telecommunications and computer system.

Moreover, in the past five years, Frenchmen had worked well. The quantity of goods and services produced over the period increased by 15 per cent. Inequalities were reduced and old age pensions rose by 15 per cent. The spending power of the lowest income increased by 30 per cent while that of industrial workers went up by 22 per cent.

He said he was proud, as

## Pope warns world of nuclear war disaster

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, Jan 1

The Pope today made his contribution to the "Apocalypse Now" style of thinking with his estimate that only 200 of the estimated 50,000 nuclear bombs in existence need be used to destroy most of the biggest cities in the world.

During his homily at the Mass for New Year's Day, he said he had recently received a scientific evaluation of the immediate consequences of a nuclear war. The principal findings were that between 50 and 200 million people would die from immediate or indirect effects of nuclear explosions; resources of food would be drastically reduced because of the radioactive residue in agricultural land; there would be dangerous genetic changes in human beings, flora and fauna; and changes in the ozone level of the atmosphere would leave men exposed to unknown factors prejudicial to life. Finally, in a city devastated by a nuclear explosion the destruction of all urban services and the terror provoked by the disaster would impede all help to the inhabitants, creating a terrible nightmare.

It was urgent, the scientists had told him, that people should not close their eyes to what an atomic war could represent for humanity.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult process of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghanistan situation among others.



OVERSEAS

# US help for Afghan rebels threatened Russia, Pravda says

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 1

As up to 40,000 Soviet combat troops were reported to be fanning out throughout Afghanistan, Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader brought to power in Thursday's coup, told President Brezhnev that with continued Soviet help Afghanistan would overcome all difficulties.

The Russians have announced only that a limited Soviet military contingent "was sent to Afghanistan to be used exclusively to repel armed interference from outside. The forces would be withdrawn when they were no longer needed, the Soviet press has said.

In a telegram to Mr Brezhnev, published today by Tass news agency, President Karmal expressed his "profound and sincere gratitude" for the Soviet leadership for their congratulations "in connexion with my election to the party and government posts."

Mr Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message, as he did to Mr Karmal's predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, immediately after the coup.

Mr Karmal said Afghanistan would rely on its people to uphold the gains of the April revolution, but that last year brought Marxism to power—as well as Afghan sovereignty and national pride.

The Russians have made no public reply to American accusations that Mr Brezhnev did not tell President Carter the truth about the Soviet role in the coup.

But over the New Year holiday the Soviet leadership accused the United States of backing the Muslim rebels and said that "imperialist interference" had jeopardized the existence of the Afghan republic, and directly threatened the Soviet Union itself.

An authoritative article in Pravda, reflecting the Kremlin's views, said the United States, China and Egypt had joined forces with "counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan, who were trying to regain their lost positions. Lavishly supplied with weapons, equipment and money, the rebels had been preparing to make a triumphant entry into Kabul."

Pravda said the Americans had set up centres, disguised as refugee camps, in Pakistan, where American agents and Chinese instructors had trained the counter-revolutionaries.

American emissaries had directed the "counter-revolutionary uprising in March, 1979, in which many Soviet advisers were tortured and killed."

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the Shah in Iran, and said that had weakened the "imperialist" role that the United States had for years been building up along the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Pravda explained why Moscow did not provide easier military help the Russians maintain the Afghan have repeatedly been requesting.

"The Soviet Union believed that imperialism, convinced of the irreversibility of its decline, was trying to place in Afghanistan a puppet government beyond a certain limit, would show consideration for realities."

But, the paper added, "our country made no secret that it will not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union."

In a passage reminiscent of the accusations Stalin levelled at his enemies in the 1930s, Pravda said: "Reaction found a helper for the implementation of its anti-popular designs among the very leadership of democratic Afghanistan."

President Amin, according to the paper, overthrew the lawful President, Nur Muhammad Taraki, by deception and intrigue. By his criminal actions, gross violation of law and order, by cruelty and abuse of power Amin had turned Afghanistan up with the enemies of the April revolution."

Pravda did not explain why the Russians increased military aid to Afghanistan during Amin's 15-week presidency. Last week the Soviet press quoted him praising Moscow for its support.

The paper went on: "In conditions when interference from outside and terror unleashed by Amin within the country created a real threat to the democratic system, there were patriotic forces in Afghanistan which rose up only against foreign aggression, but also against the usurper."

"In the obtaining circumstances, the Afghan Government again made an insistent request that the Soviet Union should give immediate aid and support in the struggle against external aggression."

Pravda did not say that President Amin was the head of that Government at the time. It defended the Soviet action on the basis of the treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, and on the United Nations Charter that gives countries the right to collective and individual self-defence against aggression.

Pravda said the Americans had set up centres, disguised as refugee camps, in Pakistan, where American agents and Chinese instructors had trained the counter-revolutionaries.

American emissaries had directed the "counter-revolutionary uprising in March, 1979, in which many Soviet advisers were tortured and killed."

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the Shah in Iran, and said that had weakened the "imperialist" role that the United States had for years been building up along the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Pravda explained why Moscow did not provide easier military help the Russians maintain the Afghan have repeatedly been requesting.

"The Soviet Union believed that imperialism, convinced of the irreversibility of its decline, was trying to place in Afghanistan a puppet government beyond a certain limit, would show consideration for realities."

But, the paper added, "our country made no secret that it will not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union."

In a passage reminiscent of the accusations Stalin levelled at his enemies in the 1930s, Pravda said: "Reaction found a helper for the implementation of its anti-popular designs among the very leadership of democratic Afghanistan."

President Amin, according to the paper, overthrew the lawful President, Nur Muhammad Taraki, by deception and intrigue. By his criminal actions, gross violation of law and order, by cruelty and abuse of power Amin had turned Afghanistan up with the enemies of the April revolution."

Pravda did not explain why the Russians increased military aid to Afghanistan during Amin's 15-week presidency. Last week the Soviet press quoted him praising Moscow for its support.

The paper went on: "In conditions when interference from outside and terror unleashed by Amin within the country created a real threat to the democratic system, there were patriotic forces in Afghanistan which rose up only against foreign aggression, but also against the usurper."

"In the obtaining circumstances, the Afghan Government again made an insistent request that the Soviet Union should give immediate aid and support in the struggle against external aggression."

Pravda did not say that President Amin was the head of that Government at the time. It defended the Soviet action on the basis of the treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, and on the United Nations Charter that gives countries the right to collective and individual self-defence against aggression.

Pravda said the Americans had set up centres, disguised as refugee camps, in Pakistan, where American agents and Chinese instructors had trained the counter-revolutionaries.

American emissaries had directed the "counter-revolutionary uprising in March, 1979, in which many Soviet advisers were tortured and killed."

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the Shah in Iran, and said that had weakened the "imperialist" role that the United States had for years been building up along the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Pravda explained why Moscow did not provide easier military help the Russians maintain the Afghan have repeatedly been requesting.

"The Soviet Union believed that imperialism, convinced of the irreversibility of its decline, was trying to place in Afghanistan a puppet government beyond a certain limit, would show consideration for realities."

But, the paper added, "our country made no secret that it will not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet Union."

In a passage reminiscent of the accusations Stalin levelled at his enemies in the 1930s, Pravda said: "Reaction found a helper for the implementation of its anti-popular designs among the very leadership of democratic Afghanistan."

# Pakistan interested in American military aid

From Hasan Akhtar  
Islamabad, Jan 1

Pakistan is understood to be in touch with the United States Administration on the reported American willingness to extend military assistance to Islamabad since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Officials here are showing obvious signs of interest in the United States offer. But at the same time Islamabad seems keen to obtain firm assurances from Washington underlining not only Pakistan's immediate security needs but also its future defence requirements. The reported figure of \$100m worth of arms aid to Pakistan is considered decidedly insufficient.

It is pointed out that, in the past, Pakistan has suffered from United States failure to carry out its obligations under defence agreements, thanks either to decisions of the Administration or to Acts of Congress. At present, Pakistan's foreign policy options are further restricted because of bad Iran-American relations and Pakistan's membership of the non-aligned movement.

Apparently Pakistan does not wish to upset its relations with Iran and the non-aligned club.

Informed political sources here consider the Russian military intervention in a desperate attempt to salvage its political gains of the past 15 years in Afghanistan.

The Pakistan Times, which is considered to be a Government mouthpiece, today advised Pakistan to accept the offer of United States arms assistance.

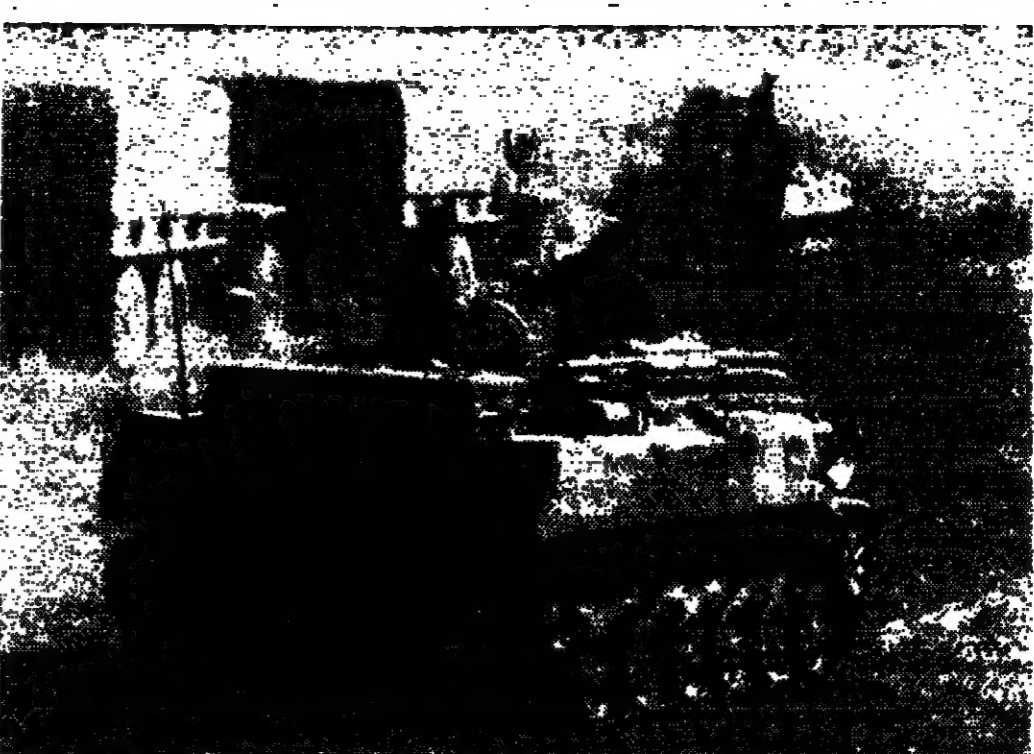
The newspaper said: "Since this is the moment of truth, things have all of a sudden become vividly clear and a certain course of action has been indicated."

The newspaper also urged India not to protest against American arms supplies to Pakistan, because in the long run a secure Pakistan would be in the interests of India.

The most widely published Urdu-language newspaper, Jung, however strongly opposed accepting American military aid, asserting that the Soviet Union would not attack Pakistan.

Richa, a weekly from Delhi: "The Russians have been left in no doubt that their intervention in Afghanistan has meant a serious setback to their relations with India."

The main contestants in the general election campaign, ending, Mrs Gandhi and Mr Charan Singh, the Prime Minister, have both voiced their disapproval, and so has the ruling Janata party.



A Russian armoured troop carrier moves into position at Kabul airport.

# Labour national committee likely to condemn invasion

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Labour Party condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is expected to be announced next week at a meeting of the national executive's international committee.

Mr Eric Heffer, (Liverpool Walton) a prominent member of the left-wing dominated committee, has tabled a motion which condemns "the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and urges the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops forthwith in the interests of world peace."

He has also written to the Soviet Ambassador in London stating that the Russian invasion is a violation of the principle of self-determination as outlined by Lenin and will assist those who do not want détente. Mr Heffer points out that the Italian Communist Party has

already protested at the Soviet actions.

The international committee will almost certainly approve his motion, which comes at a time when a number of backbenchers are calling for a halt to British participation in this year's Moscow Olympic Games.

Requests for such withdrawal came from the Conservative MP, Mr Neville Trotter (Tyne-mouth) and Mr James Well-beloved, Labour MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford.

Three Labour MPs bound for Afghanistan have turned back because no flights are allowed into the country. The MPs, Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirling-shire), Mr Albert Roberts (Northampton and West Riding) and Mr Russell Kerr (Hounslow) were invited to Afghanistan by the Government of the late President Amin.

The Secretary of the Islamic World League in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, condemned the inter-

# China denounces Russia's 'sinister purpose'

Peking, Jan 1—The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is an "event of utmost gravity", states the Peking People's Daily in a front-page commentary today.

The paper gave warning that there would be no tranquility in the area from South Asia to the Horn of Africa with 45,000 Soviet soldiers in strategic Afghanistan.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not only aimed at having an iron grip of that landlocked nation but also serves a more aggressive and sinister purpose", the People's Daily declared.

Afghanistan offered the Russians a stepping-stone for their southward thrust into Pakistan and the whole sub-continent—Agence France-Presse.

Those who abstained were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh. At least two others, Zambia and China, agreed with reservations and there is more difficult bargaining to come on the extent of sanctions to be adopted in the event of Dr Waldheim's mission to Tehran failing.

The Americans are expected to seek a ban on all exports to Iran except of food and medicine. The proposed sanctions would not include barring

purchase of Iranian oil. The fact that the Soviet Union did not veto the American inspired resolution does not rule out a veto of the actual measures when they are discussed next Monday. But Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative to the United Nations, linking the Iran crisis with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, said yesterday: "I would think that any country which is engaged in the rape of another country would be ill-advised to engage in a veto."

Mr McHenry, in a television interview last night, indicated that the Administration, as much as it deplores the Soviet action in Afghanistan, sees it as a glimmer of hope for easing the hostage crisis.

He said that the Iranians might be persuaded by it that the Russians were more menacing foes than the Americans with whom they might thus seek to settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Time Magazine has made itself unpopular here by naming Ayatollah Khomeini its man of the year.

# Sanctions facing Iran if hostages not released

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Jan 1

The Security Council agreed yesterday to adopt "effective measures" against Iran if the 50 hostages at the United States embassy in Tehran have not been released by next Monday.

The resolution, passed by 11 votes to none with four abstentions, specifies action under Article 41 of the Charter which could include "complete or partial interruption of economic relations."

Those who abstained were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh. At least two others, Zambia and China, agreed with reservations and there is more difficult bargaining to come on the extent of sanctions to be adopted in the event of Dr Waldheim's mission to Tehran failing.

The Americans are expected to seek a ban on all exports to Iran except of food and medicine. The proposed sanctions would not include barring

purchase of Iranian oil. The fact that the Soviet Union did not veto the American inspired resolution does not rule out a veto of the actual measures when they are discussed next Monday. But Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative to the United Nations, linking the Iran crisis with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, said yesterday: "I would think that any country which is engaged in the rape of another country would be ill-advised to engage in a veto."

Mr McHenry, in a television interview last night, indicated that the Administration, as much as it deplores the Soviet action in Afghanistan, sees it as a glimmer of hope for easing the hostage crisis.

He said that the Iranians might be persuaded by it that the Russians were more menacing foes than the Americans with whom they might thus seek to settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Time Magazine has made itself unpopular here by naming Ayatollah Khomeini its man of the year.

# Muslim nations united in condemnation

By Our Foreign Staff

Several Islamic organizations and countries have been quick to condemn the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Habib Chetty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in Tunis yesterday urged member nations to do what they could to "put an end to the foreign presence in a brother country."

The Secretariat of the Islamic World League in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, condemned the inter-

vention as an "odious crime" and a "flagrant violation of international norms and human rights". It called on the Afghan people to resist and protect its Islamic doctrine.

The Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Riyadh called for "firm action supported militarily, financially and morally" by the Muslim countries. Another newspaper, Al Jazirah, called for a meeting of the Foreign, Defence and Economy Ministers of Islamic nations to decide on "appropriate" measures against communist aggression.

About 1,000 students demonstrated in Dacca, Bangladesh, demanding immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan soil. In Indonesia, a spokesman for the assembly's commission on foreign affairs likened the Soviet intervention to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

In Sudan, the People's Assembly urged support for the Afghan Muslim forces "confronted with a formidable enemy". The resolution added: "The will of the people is never defeated and the wheel of history does not turn back."

# 22 killed by blaze at New Year party

Chapais, Quebec, Jan 1—At least 22 people were killed in a fire which broke out at a New Year's celebration early today. Police said that more people were still missing, presumed dead.

Officials first reported only six people had died in the blaze at Chapais, a town of about 1,000 people in the French-Canadian copper mining town, but more bodies were found when the fire was put out.

"The firemen opened a door at the back of the building and there they were," a police constable said.

At least 50 people were injured and nine especially severe burn cases were flown to hospitals in Quebec City.

Police said panic struck the party of about 500 people when flames broke out in decorations along the club's wall at about 1.30 am. Fire fighters struggled for four hours to bring the flames under control.

The cause of the blaze was not immediately known. Some reports blamed faulty decorations and others talked of a party-goer "fooling around with a cigarette lighter."—Reuter.

# Thailand's farmers consult mediums in attempt to improve their productivity

From Neil Kelly  
Bangkok, Jan 1

Thailand's "Year of the Farmer" failed to benefit the rural people. Their incomes did not rise during 1979, but living costs increased at least 13 per cent.

Those were the main conclusions of a high-level seminar which Government and private-sector economists attended in Bangkok.

Organized by the Agricultural Economics Society of Thailand and Kasetsart University, the seminar indicated that none of the Government's development plans designed to help the farmer would solve any of his fundamental problems, and it urged more private participation, especially by commercial banks, in investment programmes.

Thailand's biggest-selling newspaper, Thai Rath, reported recently that many rural people, bewildered by their financial plight, were turning for help to supernatural practices, consulting mediums and offering tributes at shrines and to statues.

Agricultural development is generally recognized as a prerequisite for Thailand's prosperity and political stability, but the World Bank recently gave a warning that no expansion of cash-crop cultivation could be expected in the next 15 years because available land has been limited by urban and industrial growth and soil erosion.

Agricultural production will increase by only 1 per cent in 1980, according to Government forecasts, while rice—which accounts for 40 per cent of total production—will decline by 10 per cent.

Drought and higher fuel prices, which are holding back irrigation, mechanization and the use of fertilizers, are the main causes of the expected fall in rice production. Thailand, whose rice farmers use an average of about one-fifth of the amount of fertilizer employed by farmers in industrialized countries, has the lowest yield per unit area of any major rice exporter.

Thailand and all Asian agriculture is vulnerable to oil price rises, and for that reason alone it seems the rural population's hardships will increase with the price of oil.

At least 700,000 rural families are landless and form a huge reserve of unemployed. Minimum wages are often ignored, as in some northern and north-eastern provinces any wage will find workers.

Almost two-thirds of pre-school children suffer from malnutrition, according to Government statistics, and the rate will above average in rural areas.

Some 20,000 separate agricultural development projects monitored by computer from the Prime Minister's office in Bangkok have been initiated or continued during the "Year of the Farmer". Critics of the Government concede there has been no neglect of farmers' problems, but they claim that over-centralization has robbed many projects of any chance of success.

Similar bureaucratic inefficiency and farmers' ignorance have frustrated a new scheme to guarantee producers a fixed price for rice. The scheme has also been sabotaged by some Government departments, which have succeeded in buying rice for export below the guaranteed price.

# Kampuchean put strain on Thai water resources

From Our Correspondent  
Bangkok, Jan 1

A shortage of water is an important reason for the reduction in the number of Kampuchean refugees entering Thailand, a senior Thai official said today.

All the water for 82,000 refugees at the Khao I Dang camp, near the border, must be brought 30 miles by road, according to Air Marshal Siddhi Savetani, Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

A United Nations official said the camp needed 300,000 gallons a day which cost more than \$4,000 (about £1,800). Water from the same source is also being supplied in limited quantities to Kampuchean who come to the border to collect it.

Thai officials in areas bordering Kampuchea say such demands are threatening supplies to the border town of Aranyaprathet and other centres of population.

Air Marshal Siddhi said Thailand would continue open door policy for Kampuchean but entries had been reduced.

The refugees might never be allowed back into Kampuchea, he said, and the burden of looking after them would remain on Thailand.

The sick were being freely admitted but nobody else was being encouraged to enter Thailand.

Air Marshal Siddhi hinted that that policy would continue while the United Nations considered Thailand's suggestion that a UN force should supervise a demilitarized zone where half a million Kampuchean now live.

# Two 'permissive' papers banned in Singapore

From Our Correspondent  
Kuala Lumpur, Jan 1

The Singapore Government has cancelled the licences of two Chinese-language newspapers which allegedly carried "news of a purulent and permissive nature" despite official warnings.

The two newspapers—the Shin Min and the Min Pao—have both appealed against the decision, which is to come into effect today. Newspapers in Singapore and Malaysia have to renew their printing licences annually and the governments have used this to keep the press in line.

Government officials said the two newspapers had been warned repeatedly over the past 12 months to tone down articles deemed to be "yellow culture"—the local description for items which offend local sensitivities.

The two newspapers have concentrated on reports of this type and have a combined circulation of about 120,000 daily. Among the offending items mentioned by Government officials were a photograph of a male strip-tease performer before a group of women and a report of a Buddhist abbot cohabiting with a nun in his monastery.

This is the first closure of a major newspaper in Singapore since the Singapore Herald was closed down eight years ago in a confrontation with the Government.

The Malaysian Government cancelled the licences of a few political periodicals in recent years, when they became strongly critical of Government policies.

# Botha call to oppose Africa's Marxist perils

From Eric Marsden  
Johannesburg, Jan 1

South African eyes are turned across the northern border as the decade opens. Though Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, did not specifically mention Southern Rhodesia in his New Year message, the need to prevent a Marxist takeover there was implicit in his call for regional cooperation by African nations.

Mr Botha said that Soviet expansionism threatened the peoples of Southern Africa with enslavement and chaos. He said it would be a "fatal blunder" if African states refused to co-operate in forming the "constellation of states" of Southern Africa (which he launched last November).

South Africans must be prepared to work for regional peace and prosperity, "but we are also prepared to fight for that peace and to protect it". Mr Botha's call sounded like a more circumspect restatement of his earlier warning that South Africa would not tolerate chaos on its northern border and might have to seek Parliamentary sanction for action to prevent it.

This has been seized on by the Patriotic Front leaders as a threat of military intervention in Southern Rhodesia if they come to power.

Referring to the constellation plan, Mr Botha said: "I see this venture as the most effective counter to perils of Russian and Cuban Marxist intervention in Africa."

He castigated Western nations which, though dependent on South Africa's mineral resources and aware of its strategic importance, were not prepared to stand up and be counted in its defence.

He excerpts Britain's Prime Minister who had lately "shown a measure of appreciation of these facts". In doing so, he said, Mrs Thatcher was expressing the opinion of many responsible people in the world.

Mr Botha indicated that he would pursue his policy of reforms aimed at giving South Africa's community of peoples "real freedom and mutual responsibility". He pointed to the nation's economic recovery, the soaring gold price and the success of free enterprise as the foundations for its progress.



## OVERSEAS

# Arabs take defiant stand against Israeli proposal to seize Jerusalem electricity company

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, Jan 1

A bitter legal battle is likely over a controversial attempt by the Israeli Government to take control of the Arab-owned company which supplies electricity to much of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Since the Israeli move was first announced yesterday it has rapidly emerged as a serious new source of friction between Arabs and Jews. One indirect effect is likely to be a further stiffening of local Palestinian opposition to the autonomy plan now being discussed by Egypt and Israel.

Under the terms of the Israeli proposal, Jerusalem District Electricity Company will lose its concession to supply electricity from the beginning of next year. The concession was originally awarded to the Arab company under the Turks and continued both under the British mandate and Jordanian rule.

Historically the concession is regarded to extend for 20 years from the dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the point regarded by many medieval cartographers as the centre of the world. It takes in some 15,000 Jewish homes and a number of Jewish settlements, as well as many Arab towns and villages.

Mr Amrur Nuseibeh, the company chairman and a former Jordanian Defence Minister, told me that plans were already under way to contest the proposed takeover in either the Israeli High Court or the International Court at The Hague.

"This is our company and

we are not going to sell it," he said. "The company is fulfilling its obligations and has now got over its difficulties. As far as we are concerned the Israeli move is totally illegal, just like their efforts to seize our land in the occupied territories."

Mr Nuseibeh took charge of the company four months ago. He contests a claim by the Israeli Energy Ministry that the company was unable to supply electricity to 80 of the 130 Arab villages that he claims are within the concession area and maintains that it is now financially sound.

"I have had representatives of the villages in my office this morning and they were adamant that they will never accept electricity supplied by the Israelis," he stated. "They said that they would prefer to live without it."

According to an official spokesman for the Israeli Energy Ministry, the Government decision was based "solely on technological and economic grounds". He claimed that the company's Arab workers and all its shareholders would receive full compensation as required by Israeli law.

Earlier this week Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, the Israeli Energy Minister, attempted personally to hand over a formal letter outlining the reasons for the proposed takeover but Mr Nuseibeh refused to accept it and it had to be delivered to his Jerusalem office by messenger.

The letter made a number of detailed points, including a claim that the Arab company

was unable to provide the necessary electricity supply and that it was not operating in an "orderly fashion".

It also noted that the company distributed less than 2 per cent of the electricity produced in Israel as a whole and generated only one third of its own supply, the rest being purchased from the Israel Electric Corporation.

Political observers have described the Israeli move as keeping with the Likud Government's hard line approach to the occupied territories. One result would be to increase Israeli control over the infrastructure of the land seized from Jordan during the 1967 war.

With approximately 420 Arab workers and shareholders, which include six of the Arab municipalities of the West Bank, the electricity company is the largest single employer in East Jerusalem.

In recent years, it has frequently been the cause of angry demonstrations by Jewish residents from outlying suburbs who claimed that electricity blackouts were politically motivated.

The Israeli move comes only weeks after widespread unrest among the 700,000 Arab inhabitants of the West Bank which was stirred up by attempts to deport Mr Bassam Shakka, the Arab Mayor of Nablus. Commenting on the proposed takeover today, Mr Faid Kawasma, the Mayor of Hebron, said: "The company is the property of the Palestinian people and is not up for sale."

## China takes a great legal leap forward

From David Bonavia  
Hong Kong, Jan 1

Six new legal codes went into effect in China today, ending three decades of near-anarchy in the judicial system, and laying down the rights of people accused of crimes.

Accused people are no longer to be considered guilty by virtue of the fact that they are being prosecuted, a big advance in the Chinese legal system, which is based on Soviet and, ultimately, Napoleonic Law.

The new laws cover court procedures, rules of evidence, right of defence, arrest and detention, elections to office, and environmental protection; a law governing foreign investment went into effect last year ahead of the other new codes. They represent the most substantial body of codified law to take effect in China since the communist victory in 1949.

The new legal codes were drafted under the supervision of the rehabilitated Mr Peng Zhen, the former Mayor of Beijing whose fall from office 13 years ago marked the start of the Cultural Revolution when nearly all laws and regulations were discarded in favour of drumhead trials, and mob rule manipulated by political activists.

The most striking feature of the move to systematize the law is the picture which is being painted of the legal system. The new codes are now being published since the mid-1960s. Laws and regulations have been decreed by national and local power-holders to suit their own political convenience as and when required.

Political dissidents have been detained, imprisoned and shot without so much as a court hearing. The most famous of them, Zhang Zhihan, has been declared a revolutionary martyr.

Mr Zhang, a mother of two, is said to have been shot in 1975 in the north eastern city of Shenyang, because she had refused to go along with the leftist political current there. Her husband, Mr Zhang, was a senior official in the government. Mr Zhang stated that her husband was deliberately persecuted without any trial on the day before the execution, so that she could not cry political slogans.

One of the big grievances of the recent party members and government officials and intellectuals rehabilitated in the past three years is that the leftists who jailed them, or sent them to do hard manual labour in the rural areas, have still not been punished.

Quick courses in law and judicial and criminal procedure have been mounted all over China to improve the standard of legal knowledge and emphasize the new idea that the courts and police organs should act as checks and balances among themselves while remaining independent of the Communist Party and the Government.

To expect that this will really happen is perhaps over-optimistic, but at least there is now recognition of the principle of an independent judiciary. The new codes will be in such disrepute in China until recently that the legal profession had shrunk to a tiny number of specialists.

Until now, apart from the state constitution, the only concrete law collected since 1949, and published for anyone to consult, is the marriage law of the mid-fifties which laid the groundwork for abolition of the severe discrimination against women.

Prospects for fair and apolitical treatment of human rights cases do not seem to be good after the trial in Peking, last year, of a dissident publisher, Mr Wei Jingsheng, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for disseminating material said to be counter-revolutionary, and for allegedly divulging military secrets to foreigners.

The most lively court case expected this year is the trial of the four radicals who were charged with the crime of drafting a radical critique around the late Mao Tse-tung which includes his widow, Chairman Hua Guofeng has already stated that none of the four will be executed, despite the fact that they are against the state and the revolution.

The prior declaration of mercy by Mao's successor will be welcomed by all who abhor political executions, but its present effect is to feed the doubts of many people in China about the application, in practice, of the rules of an independent judiciary.

## Social Focus

# Would this gain for the police be everyone's loss?

The Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill will provide the Scottish police with powers seldom seen in a democratic society in peace time. It will not doubt also provide the cue for the introduction of the same or similar powers south of the border.

The Government has made it clear that the Bill will seek to implement the relevant proposals of the Thomson Report 1975 (Cmd 6218) and with "minor amendments" certain clauses of the former Labour Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill 1978 which fell at the election. It intended to extend to the police powers to:

1. Detain suspects on the street for as long as is necessary for the purposes of identification and questioning;
2. Detain suspects in a police station for similar purposes and for up to six hours;
3. Detain any person whom the policeman believes may have information relating to an offence in order to obtain and verify his or her name and address. This would include for example witnesses, relatives of suspects, etc.

The power to detain on the street will be exercisable upon reasonable suspicion that "an offence" has been committed, whilst, detention under the six hour rule will be limited to imprisable offences (in fact of course almost all offences are imprisable). In contrast, in England at present a person may only be arrested when reasonably suspected of an offence which carries at least five years' imprisonment.

In addition it seems that under the six hour rule the police will have the right of forcible body-search and even to fingerprint suspects. (According to the rules, if a charge were not preferred all such fingerprints should be destroyed on the release of the detainee.)

All the powers will be exercisable without the requirement of arrest, charge and formal caution, thus severely curtailing the rights of the detainee, who would have no right of access to legal aid or even the right to inform a relative of his whereabouts without police consent.

Phrases such as "reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed" are open to the broadest interpretation and confer upon the individual policeman the widest discretion. The appearance, manner or character of the "suspect" might well suffice. In such circumstances

it can be of little reassurance that the Thomson Report, 1975, first urged these reforms upon us precisely to "regularize" the apparently widespread abuse by the police of every limited power which was currently available to them. Indeed it seems that in consequence of such abuse people are less prepared to cooperate freely with the police, so that according to Thomson:

"As people become increasingly aware of their rights the present tacit cooperation which makes it possible for the police to function may not continue in a position only to do what they are specifically authorized to do by law."

As a result a new and impoverished idea of equality before the law is to be implemented:

"At worst such legalization of police practices as we propose will place the articulate and knowledgeable citizen in the same position as that occupied by the ignorant and inarticulate citizen."

In the past the courts have frowned upon such practices and treated any statement made during illegal detention with great caution and circumspection. The words of Lord Cooper bear out the strong reservations of both the judiciary and the layman alike:

"However convenient the modern practice may be it must normally create a situation very unfavourable to the suspect. In the eyes of every ordinary citizen the venue is a sinister one. When he stands alone in such a place confronted by several police officers, usually some of high rank, the dice are loaded against him, especially as he knows there is no one to corroborate him as to exactly what occurred during the interrogation, how it was conducted and how long it lasted." (Chalmers v Lord Advocate 1954.)

Clearly giving the police greater discretion and consequent freedom from control must open up the possibility of greater abuse. Indeed going on the experience of other countries, it is predictable that the power of detention will come to be used as a deterrent and as an illicit punishment which can be used virtually at will. The consequence would be even greater deterioration of police-community relations. Not to put too fine a point on it, such practices as envisaged are in the words of John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, "more akin to those of an army of occupation." (The Granfield Papers, 1978, Paul Press).

It has been claimed that the crisis in law and order in Scotland as elsewhere

demands extraordinary measures. But the facts do not support the argument. Since last year the 'deficiency in police manpower in Scotland has fallen by 60 per cent and the Secretary of State for Scotland has declared the crisis in police recruitment over. The recently published crime statistics for Scotland show a 30 per cent reduction in murder, 26,791 fewer reported cases of dishonesty (theft, etc.), and a significant and unexpected 4 per cent drop in malicious damage. Even if that were not the case, the sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the citizen are too high a price to pay for what in any case is a misconceived policy.

Already Scottish opposition to any such measures is intense. The Scottish Liberal Party, the Scottish TUC, the British Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Children's Panels, professional bodies of lawyers, professors of law, and many other leading politicians, academics and professionals have all voiced their condemnation of these measures.

But of more immediate relevance to those outside Scotland is the impact this legislation will have in the south. The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure in England and Wales is due to report next year. Already Sir David MacNeen has asked for wider powers of detention for the English police. It is sure that should this legislation be passed for Scotland, the Government would have set a precedent which it will then be able to follow in England. Public debate, which has been actively discouraged in Scotland despite repeated demands for the publication of a Green Paper, will thus effectively be pre-empted in England and Wales also.

In a country which has no written constitution the defence of civil liberties is always difficult to carry forward. There are many of us who believe that those liberties will be seriously put at risk by this Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill. It is too much to expect that the Conservative parliamentary party will respect tradition, history and freedom under the law?

R. Kinsey

The author is lecturer in jurisprudence at the University of Edinburgh and chairman of the campaign to stop the Scottish Criminal Justice Bill.

## Mecca governor resigns in Saudi reshuffle

Jiddah, Jan 1.—The provincial governor of Mecca where sacred Muslim shrines are situated, has resigned and two army generals have been retired.

A royal decree issued last night said King Khalid had accepted the resignation of the Prince Fawzan bin Abdulaziz al-Zuhairi, the provincial governor of Mecca, and the retirement of General Asad Abdulaziz al-Zuhairi and General Ali Majid Kabbani.

A reshuffle in the Saudi Interior Ministry was also announced. General Fayz Muhammad al-Awfi was removed as director-general of security and replaced by the commander of the border forces, General Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman al-Shalikh.—Reuters.

## Saudi oil prices stay unchanged

Bahrain, Jan 1.—Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has promised to maintain its current crude oil prices, but did not say for how long, the official Saudi press agency said today.

The price reassurance followed predictions by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey yesterday that Saudi Arabia would soon raise its oil prices by \$2 to \$26 a barrel. The price move was made after a two-hour Cabinet meeting in Riyadh.—Reuters.

## Leftist candidate shot dead in Indian election campaign

Delhi, Jan 1.—Mr Thockchom Bira Singh, a leader of the Communist Party of India in the state of Manipur, was shot dead early today by two armed youths at his residence in Imphal, the state capital.

Mr Bira Singh, aged 50, was to have been a candidate in the forthcoming election for the State Assembly.

The parliamentary election campaign started today in the half of India where voters takes place on Thursday. In the other half, which goes to the polls on Sunday, electioneering will end on Friday.

The death of Mr Bira Singh was the second big incident in Manipur, where secessionists have urged voters to boycott the poll. On December 12, Mr R. K. Ranbir Singh, the Speaker of the State Assembly, was shot and severely wounded by unidentified gunmen.

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest

## Extra \$200m American aid fails to cheer Israel

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Jan 1

Israelis are disappointed with President Carter's proposed economic and military assistance package for Israel which was announced yesterday in Washington.

Loans and grants for the fiscal year starting October 1 this year will be \$1,785m (\$811m), the same as in the past four years. However, in response to Israeli appeals for an increase, President Carter decided yesterday on an additional \$200m credit at nine per cent.

This credit will not be part of the package for the coming fiscal year but will be added to the \$2,000m loans approved by Congress last year to finance the Israeli resettlement from Sinai to the Negev in accordance with the peace treaty.

The Israelis originally asked for an aid package of \$3,500m in view of inflation, particularly in the cost of oil and armaments. Israel's oil bill was heavily affected by the repatriation of oil fields on the Gulf of Suez to Egypt.

Officials had not really expected the larger sum but they believed the aid would be increased by at least 13 per cent inflation in the United States to preserve the value of the aid in real terms. The President's proposal falls far short of this.

The American response was a shock to Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, who had appealed to President Carter in

a personal letter for an increase of \$2,000m. Mr Begin, the Defence Minister, who went to Washington last week.

Mr Weizman, answering critics today, said: "If anyone thinks he could have gotten more from the Americans, let him try."

Mr Yigal Hurwitz, the Finance Minister, said in a television interview last night: "Two hundred million dollars is not pocket money" but he acknowledged: "I cannot say I am happy. It will not answer our needs."

He refused to say what would be done but Mr Ephraim Dorot, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, said today there will have to be a cutback in arms procurement from the United States or it will have to spread over a longer period with all the obvious security risks.

The officials also said Israel may have to dig into part of its foreign currency reserves for defence spending and will have to take short term loans at higher interest rates which will increase the gap in the international balance of payments.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: Justifying the extra \$200m "worth of aid," a statement from the White House said the decision was based on consideration of such factors as inflation and Israel's balance of payments deficit and reflected America's "sympathy and concern for Israel's security and well-being."

## Hebrew bible to leave Cairo for restoration

A Labour MP has received permission from President Sadat to remove from Egypt a Hebrew bible believed to be the oldest Hebrew bible in existence. It has 560 pages of gazelle skin.

Mr Greville Jenner MP for Leicester West and President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has just returned from Egypt where he was to take the bible to present in a safe in a Cairo synagogue, was "falling apart".

He added: "The President has given me permission to have it taken away, restored, put on exhibition, and then returned to Egypt."

## Five miners killed

Johannesburg, Jan 1.—Five miners were killed in a roof fall at the Phoenix colliery at Witbank, east of here, last night.

## Alarm over Australia's road deaths

Holloway predicts that the statistics will be worse during the eighties.

Statistics suggest Australia has the world's highest death rate for 5.5 people are killed each year per 10,000 cars compared to 3.6 in Britain and 3.3 in the United States.

One suggestion from Mr Holloway has been for the Government to use its revenue from motor vehicles and oil tax to establish an independent federal authority on road safety with a Minister for Safety. He maintains that motor vehicle standards are appalling and safety checks should be as stringent as those on aircraft.

Meanwhile, the price of petrol is about to rise five pence to 33 cents (16sp) a litre, which is still below world standards. Portugal tops the list at 69.8 cents.

## Taiwan defence treaty with US expires

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 1

Taiwan today entered a new decade deprived of formal military support from Washington. The defence treaty between the United States and Taiwan expired officially at midnight last night.

The end of the pact followed a long court battle between the Administration and conservative politicians, including Senator Barry Goldwater, who argued that termination of the treaty required the approval of Congress.

The termination was part of the Administration's campaign to switch formal diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to Peking.

## Minister attacked

Port Moresby, Jan 1.—Warring tribesmen hurled a barrage of spears and rocks at Mr Delba Biri, the Prisons Minister of Papua New Guinea, when he tried to stop a feud in the country's remote highlands.

مكتبة الشاه

## ART GALLERIES

LIFEVIEW GALLERY, Specialists in fine and modern art, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

MARLBOROUGH & Albemarle Street, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

MUSEUM OF MAKING, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, London, S.W.7. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE ART OF HOLLYWOOD, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.

THE GREAT BRITISH PHOTOGALLERY, 101-103, St. James's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072-3.



## ENTERTAINMENTS

**S** stands for seats at the price in the box office. **U** stands for seats before performance.

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA AND BALLET

**COVENT GARDEN** cc 8 240 1046  
Landscape (revue) 8.30, 10.30  
**THE ROYAL BALLET**  
Sofa: 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000, 10010, 10020, 10030, 10040, 10050, 10060, 10070, 10080, 10090, 10100, 10110, 10120, 10130, 10140, 10150, 10160, 10170, 10180, 10190, 10200, 10210, 10220, 10230, 10240, 10250, 10260, 10270, 10280, 10290, 10300, 10310, 10320, 10330, 10340, 10350, 10360, 10370, 10380, 10390, 10400, 10410, 10420, 10430, 10440, 10450, 10460, 10470, 10480, 10490, 10500, 10510, 10520, 10530, 10540, 10550, 10560, 10570, 10580, 10590, 10600, 10610, 10620, 10630, 10640, 10650, 10660, 10670, 10680, 10690, 10700, 10710, 10720, 10730, 10740, 10750, 10760, 10770, 10780, 10790, 10800, 10810, 10820, 10830, 10840, 10850, 10860, 10870, 10880, 10890, 10900, 10910, 10920, 10930, 10940, 10950, 10960, 10970, 10980, 10990, 11000, 11010, 11020, 11030, 11040, 11050, 11060, 11070, 11080, 11090, 11100, 11110, 11120, 11130, 11140, 11150, 11160, 11170, 11180, 11190, 11200, 11210, 11220, 11230, 11240, 11250, 11260, 11270, 11280, 11290, 11300, 11310, 11320, 11330, 11340, 11350, 11360, 11370, 11380, 11390, 11400, 11410, 11420, 11430, 11440, 11450, 11460, 11470, 11480, 11490, 11500, 11510, 11520, 11530, 11540, 11550, 11560, 11570, 11580, 11590, 11600, 11610, 11620, 11630, 11640, 11650, 11660, 11670, 11680, 11690, 11700, 11710, 11720, 11730, 11740, 11750, 11760, 11770, 11780, 11790, 11800, 11810, 11820, 11830, 11840, 11850, 11860, 11870, 11880, 11890, 11900, 11910, 11920, 11930, 11940, 11950, 11960, 11970, 11980, 11990, 12000, 12010, 12020, 12030, 12040, 12050, 12060, 12070, 12080, 12090, 12100, 12110, 12120, 12130, 12140, 12150, 12160, 12170, 12180, 12190, 12200, 12210, 12220, 12230, 12240, 12250, 12260, 12270, 12280, 12290, 12300, 12310, 12320, 12330, 12340, 12350, 12360, 12370, 12380, 12390, 12400, 12410, 12420, 12430, 12440, 12450, 12460, 12470, 12480, 12490, 12500, 12510, 12520, 12530, 12540, 12550, 12560, 12570, 12580, 12590, 12600, 12610, 12620, 12630, 12640, 12650, 12660, 12670, 12680, 12690, 12700, 12710, 12720, 12730, 12740, 12750, 12760, 12770, 12780, 12790, 12800, 12810, 12820, 12830, 12840, 12850, 12860, 12870, 12880, 12890, 12900, 12910, 12920, 12930, 12940, 12950, 12960, 12970, 12980, 12990, 13000, 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13050, 13060, 13070, 13080, 13090, 13100, 13110, 13120, 13130, 13140, 13150, 13160, 13170, 13180, 13190, 13200, 13210, 13220, 13230, 13240, 13250, 13260, 13270, 13280, 13290, 13300, 13310, 13320, 13330, 13340, 13350, 13360, 13370, 13380, 13390, 13400, 13410, 13420, 13430, 13440, 13450, 13460, 13470, 13480, 13490, 13500, 13510, 13520, 13530, 13540, 13550, 13560, 13570, 13580, 13590, 13600, 13610, 13620, 13630, 13640, 13650, 13660, 13670, 13680, 13690, 13700, 13710, 13720, 13730, 13740, 13750, 13760, 13770, 13780, 13790, 13800, 13810, 13820, 13830, 13840, 13850, 13860, 13870, 13880, 13890, 13900, 13910, 13920, 13930, 13940, 13950, 13960, 13970, 13980, 13990, 14000, 14010, 14020, 14030, 14040, 14050, 14060, 14070, 14080, 14090, 14100, 14110, 14120, 14130, 14140, 14150, 14160, 14170, 14180, 14190, 14200, 14210, 14220, 14230, 14240, 14250, 14260, 14270, 14280, 14290, 14300, 14310, 14320, 14330, 14340, 14350, 14360, 14370, 14380, 14390, 14400, 14410, 14420, 14430, 14440, 14450, 14460, 14470, 14480, 14490, 14500, 14510, 14520, 14530, 14540, 14550, 14560, 14570, 14580, 14590, 14600, 14610, 14620, 14630, 14640, 14650, 14660, 14670, 14680, 14690, 14700, 14710, 14720, 14730, 14740, 14750, 14760, 14770, 14780, 14790, 14800, 14810, 14820, 14830, 14840, 14850, 14860, 14870, 14880, 14890, 14900, 14910, 14920, 14930, 14940, 14950, 14960, 14970, 14980, 14990, 15000, 15010, 15020, 15030, 15040, 15050, 15060, 15070, 15080, 15090, 15100, 15110, 15120, 15130, 15140, 15150, 15160, 15170, 15180, 15190, 15200, 15210, 15220, 15230, 15240, 15250, 15260, 15270, 15280, 15290, 15300, 15310, 15320, 15330, 15340, 15350, 15360, 15370, 15380, 15390, 15400, 15410, 15420, 15430, 15440, 15450, 15460, 15470, 15480, 15490, 15500, 15510, 15520, 15530, 15540, 15550, 15560, 15570, 15580, 15590, 15600, 15610, 15620, 15630, 15640, 15650, 15660, 15670, 15680, 15690, 15700, 15710, 15720, 15730, 15740, 15750, 15760, 15770, 15780, 15790, 15800, 15810, 15820, 15830, 15840, 15850, 15860, 15870, 15880, 15890, 15900, 15910, 15920, 15930, 15940, 15950, 15960, 15970, 15980, 15990, 16000, 16010, 16020, 16030, 16040, 16050, 16060, 16070, 16080, 16090, 16100, 16110, 16120, 16130, 16140, 16150, 16160, 16170, 16180, 16190, 16200, 16210, 16220, 16230, 16240, 16250, 16260, 16270, 16280, 16290, 16300, 16310, 16320, 16330, 16340, 16350, 16360, 16370, 16380, 16390, 16400, 16410, 16420, 16430, 16440, 16450, 16460, 16470, 16480, 16490, 16500, 16510, 16520, 16530, 16540, 16550, 16560, 16570, 16580, 16590, 16600, 16610, 16620, 16630, 16640, 16650, 16660, 16670, 16680, 16690, 16700, 16710, 16720, 16730, 16740, 16750, 16760, 16770, 16780, 16790, 16800, 16810, 16820, 16830, 16840, 16850, 16860, 16870, 16880, 16890, 16900, 16910, 16920, 16930, 16940, 16950, 16960, 16970, 16980, 16990, 17000, 17010, 17020, 17030, 17040, 17050, 17060, 17070, 17080, 17090, 17100, 17110, 17120, 17130, 17140, 17150, 17160, 17170, 17180, 17190, 17200, 17210, 17220, 17230, 17240, 17250, 17260, 17270, 17280, 17290, 17300, 17310, 17320, 17330, 17340, 17350, 17360, 17370, 17380, 17390, 17400, 17410, 17420, 17430, 17440, 17450, 17460, 17470, 17480, 17490, 17500, 17510, 17520, 17530, 17540, 17550, 17560, 17570, 17580, 17590, 17600, 17610, 17620, 17630, 17640, 17650, 17660, 17670, 17680, 17690, 17700, 17710, 17720, 17730, 17740, 17750, 17760, 17770, 17780, 17790, 17800, 17810, 17820, 17830, 17840, 17850, 17860, 17870, 17880, 17890, 17900, 17910, 17920, 17930, 17940, 17950, 17960, 17970, 17980, 17990, 18000, 18010, 18020, 18030, 18040, 18050, 18060, 18070, 18080, 18090, 18100, 18110, 18120, 18130, 18140, 18150, 18160, 18170, 18180, 18190, 18200, 18210, 18220, 18230, 18240, 18250, 18260, 18270, 18280, 18290, 18300, 18310, 18320, 18330, 18340, 18350, 18360, 18370, 18380, 18390, 18400, 18410, 18420, 18430, 18440, 18450, 18460, 18470, 18480, 18490, 18500, 18510, 18520, 18530, 18540, 18550, 18560, 18570, 18580, 18590, 18600, 18610, 18620, 18630, 18640, 18650, 18660, 18670, 18680, 18690, 18700, 18710, 18720, 18730, 18740, 18750, 18760, 18770, 18780, 187



William Rees-Mogg considers the state of Britain at the start of the new decade

# Bishop Berkeley's coach

In both economic and religious matters the British desire to be comfortable; in religious matters they settle for a lower standard of comfort, and the most comfortable materially settle for the barest spiritual poverty.

Manikind is divided into those for whom Bishop Berkeley's coach is no problem, and those for whom it is. The problem is one that ages at their minds until it has changed the world not one of objects, but of perceptions and ideas. The coach first makes its spectral appearance in *An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision* which in 1709 was printed in Dublin, "by Aaron Rhames, at the back of Dick's Coffee House" and one may read it in Sir Geoffrey Keynes' *Bibliography*.

"From what we have shown it is a manifest consequence, that the ideas of space, outward things based as a distance are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight. They are not otherwise perceived by the eye, and by the ear. Sitting in my study I hear a coach drive along the streets. I look through the casement and see it. I walk out and enter it. Thus, common speech would incline one to think I heard, saw and touched the same thing, viz: the coach. It is, nevertheless, certain the ideas transmitted by each sense are widely different, and distinct from each other; but having been observed constantly to go together, they are spoken of as one and the same thing."

It may be for practical purposes, that we are as well off considering that a coach is a coach is a coach. It is not disgraceful to accept our habitual associations of ideas. What is certain is that things which are not objects, and never were objects, that are ideas, should be recognized as such, and that our association with other ideas will change what we think they are.

One such idea is that of a nation, and in particular the British nation. How are we to think of Britain? We can think of her history, of Trafalgar or Agincourt, the 200-year Book of the Great Reform Bill or Henry VIII's six wives. We can make the association of a White Paper and think of British Leyland, the gross national product, the index link of public sector pensions or the oil gurgling in the North Sea. We can think like a politician, of the ballot boxes, of the party conferences mopping and crowing at Blackpool, or ministers and shadows playing ping pong at the despatch box. How little these associations help us to form an idea of Britain.

The idea one can form of a nation is unavoidably superficial and arbitrary. To understand a nation is to understand the personality of a people, and to understand personality is even harder than understanding people than it is in that of an indi-

vidual. Personalities are formed round the will and imagination of the person; how can one discover the will and imagination of a people? What is certain is that the will and imagination of Britain are not engaged by the tasks with which Britain now has to deal.

The British are not much moved by economics, or economics, or by technology, and only a little by science. They no longer, as a nation, set themselves to achieve high economic objectives, and they are both bored and resentful when it is suggested that they ought to do so. Some individuals seek high economic objectives, usually of personal wealth, but often also of more general development. These individuals tend to be regarded with curiosity, sometimes with suspicion, often with jealousy.

Many of the British do have an economic ambition, but it is to be comfortable, not to be rich. Nor do the British wish to change to new technology; gradually over the centuries they have adapted to the discoveries of science, but only for periods they have done so with enthusiasm, and the last time was more than a century ago, under the influence of a foreign prince.

In Isaiah Berlin's essay on Georges Sorel, he observes that "the great machine of science does not yield answers to problems of metaphysics or morality, it reduces the central problems of human life to problems of means, that is, of technology, is not to understand what they are." This is something the British accept; whatever else they may be they are not worshippers of technology, or of supposedly scientific political theories.

It is not surprising that the nation whose poet is Shakespeare should at heart be indifferent to the doctrines of Adam Smith and of Karl Marx; these philosophers' temperament of thought—the logical clarity of the former, the prophetic socialism of the latter—are alike alien to British common sense. The British

regard lucidity as superficial and intellectual passion as ill-mannered; this protects them both from enlightenment and enthusiasm.

Yet the British do not seem now to respond either to the calls of metaphysical or moral challenge. There is something downhearted about the modern English at prayer. Of course many of their churches were first built before the Reformation, and one reads in their architecture a different and medieval spirituality. Yet one can see in the clearly Anglican church architecture of Wren's period, that there was another time when the Englishman had confidence in his worship.

The confidence is there in the literature too; no one who reads spiritual books at all can read without admiration and love the spiritual writings of George Berkeley himself, of Jeremy Taylor, of Joseph Butler or of William Law. Unfortunately, the British have little idea of the wealth of this literature, which is comparable to the wealth of English poetry.

St Paul's Cathedral is one of the greatest cathedrals in the world; it is the equal of St Peter's in Rome as a masterpiece of spiritual architecture. It has a different thrust from St Peter's; both as a natural to the Baroque style, and as a building which leaves in the mind a strong impression of movement, but St Paul's with its deep internal perspectives and its long axis, has a much stronger direction of movement. St Peter's movement is a general outward explosion of the circumference, while St Paul's drives forward, a stern vehicle of grace determined to arrive at its destination.

Yet the British do not crowd into St Paul's, Sunday after Sunday, service after service, to express a national sense of worship and awe, to make it their Mayflower. If this place is to be a public opinion poll, most of them say that they believe

in God, but for most it is a cool and indifferent belief, not one which requires collective worship or perhaps action of any kind. Just as they have no great desire to be rich, so they have no great desire to be holy; in both economic and religious matters the British desire to be comfortable; in religious matters they settle for a lower standard of comfort and the most comfortable materially settle for the barest spiritual poverty.

In morality the British are perhaps to be seen at their best. They are peaceable. Their moderation makes them good neighbours; they are often good citizens; they support charity. Yet the morality which requires hard thought and difficult action, in particular the morality which finds out the grain of sentiment, finds out their weakness.

For dogs, yes; for starving children, great generosity; for cancer, certainly. But for single parents, not so much. For prisoners, not at all. We have years and overworked prisons where convicts live in conditions that are a scandal to our country. It is not a matter on which politicians believe that greater expenditure would have popular support.

How will such a nation fare in the 1980s? The economic problems will not be solved unless the spiritual need is met. Britain will not be saved by silicon chips, though Britain might well be undone by failing to use them. The sickness of the nation is that it lacks a guiding purpose, a central idea around which other ideas can be organized. Such central ideas have been found in politics, though political ideas have the capacity to animate a society only for a limited time, with revolutions as with volcanoes, the lava cools before long.

Such central ideas the individual can often find in abstract ideals, though it is doubtful whether a whole society can be inspired by justice or courage or any similar motive in its impersonal form. Far more often, and more strongly,

the animating idea has historically been religious, and indeed religious belief seems to act like a conductor of the mind, setting the whole orchestra to play in harmony.

For those who are believers, Christian or otherwise, this may be an acknowledged truth. Those who are not, including those who approach religious subjects from the point of view of dogmatic non-belief, may take the lesser point of an apparently true story told by John Locke: "A young gentleman, having learnt to dance, and that to great perfection, there happened to stand on a bid-runk in the room where he learned. The idea of this remarkable piece of household stuff, had so mixed itself with the turns and steps of all his dances, that though in that chamber he could dance excellently well, yet it was only while that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that or some such other trunk had its due position in the room." Lacking a leading idea, Britain stumbles buffoonishly over the steps of the modern dance.

As for the British people, Bishop Berkeley thought this of them. "What might have been is only conjecture. What has been, is not difficult to know. That there is a vein in Britain of as rich an ore as ever was in any country, I will not deny; but it lies deep and will cost pains to come to; and extraordinary pains, require an extraordinary motive." The words are from *Alcibiades*, which was first published in 1732. One might think they apply more powerfully to the Britain of the 1980s than they did to the age of Sir Robert Walpole.

We have no way to judge the timing of any awakening of Britain's extraordinary motive. Such revival springs from humility, not from pride, but Britain has indeed been suffering a gradual long-term humiliation.

Nor can we be sure that it will come. If it comes, without bringing great troubles and even wrongs with it. We do not know what the state of the British nation really is; we can hear the coach, the clatter of hooves and wheels and harness; we can see the colours, a pattern of nature and light. But the coach itself is an idea, and we can only know through imperfect and separate perception. Perhaps Berkeley's coach already has Locke's old trunk on board, though that can be seen neither by eye nor heard. Perhaps the idea of Britain is already present with the idea that will save Britain from the idea that will save it. *Against the Current. Essays in the History of Ideas* by Isaiah Berlin, Hogarth Press £9.50.

Bernard Levin

## Reflections on being robbed outside Fortnum's

We were robbed! This time-honoured cry, traditionally ascribed to the managers of defeated boxers (the *New Yorker* once published a characteristically cynical variation on it in the form of a cartoon showing a boxer being carried from the ring on a stretcher, evidently having been knocked about in a frightful manner, and with his last strength saying to his manager: "All of a sudden, you stopped saying 'We'"), could be heard a few days before Christmas, echoing down Piccadilly in unusually vehement tones from the lips of your devoted servant. The fact of the matter is, I was robbed, and I cannot make up my mind whether it makes it better or worse that the nefarious deed was done outside Fortnum and Mason.

We shall come to the philosophical reflections the experience has inspired in a minute; before that, I offer an account of it (I thought before that, I may say, I was inspired by a rage so instantly aroused and so deeply rooted that if I had spared the thief making off with my property I would have pushed him under a bus without hesitation, and regretted my impulsiveness only afterwards if at all. But I think that is what I mean by philosophical reflections: what will be dealt with in due course.)

It was like this, officer. I had been lunching in the fourth-floor restaurant at Fortnum's, and I am sorry to say that I arrived early. Sorry, because that meant that I had had time to buy one of the last

of my Christmas presents, feeling very pleased with myself for having thus utilized a spare 10 minutes, and the gift-wrapped parcel was among the things stolen. More—much more, for this gift can be described as a masterpiece of the art of the thief (valueless, the lack of which means that it was the very last one Fortnum's had in stock)—I was lunching with the mother of my beautiful blonde god-daughter, and the booty also included their present to me. O, I would not have lost it for a wilderness of monkeys!

We emerged; she was going in an opposite direction; we embraced and parted. I was carrying two cases: one large, one small—the latter my beloved black briefcase. Fortnum's, as I have said, is a place where you will know, is separated from the roar of London's traffic by a counter-flowing channel for buses only. I crossed it, looking carefully both ways (you never know, Mr Benn might have got a Christmas job with London Transport, in which case he is perfectly capable of driving in the wrong direction down a one-way bus-lane) and took up station on the narrow strip of land that serves as the northern border for the pavement, crossed to the avenue, the Fortnum's commissionaire plied his taxi-getting trade. I put down the larger, heavy case, keeping the briefcase in my hand; a likely-looking fellow, I saw, I put down the briefcase to give the money from my pocket wherewith to fee the doorman; the taxi stopped, the doorman ushered me towards it, and I turned to pick up my briefcase in vain.

If the thief reads The Times—and surely all well-bred thieves do?—may I beg him to return the valueless part of the contents?

Stop thief! Apprehend that villain! A constable, a constable, my kingdom for a constable! These and other traditional cries sprang to my lips, only to die away unheeded. For my briefcase, and the knave who took it, were nowhere to be seen, though he had only had, at most, 15 seconds start. Moreover, I can but salute his integrity, for the strip of land on which he stood is not a pavement, it is a piece of the word; its only use is to provide a pull-up and departure area for Fortnum's and the adjacent shops—it is not a pedestrian thoroughfare at all. Our robber had had to step off the pavement, cross to the strip, pick up my treasure and return to the pavement, all without any ostensible reason for doing so. All I had to do was turn my head a fraction, and he would have been caught with the goods literally in his hand. (I may say that if he had been, I would have expected him—I am, after all, notoriously a traditionalist—to say "It's a fair cop, guv'nor.")

The rage followed. It was not based, I am happy to say, on the loss of valuable possessions. True, the briefcase was an expensive one, and it contained my pocket tape-recorder; it also contained, as I have said, the gift I had just bought, and the precious parcel from Candida and Co. But the rage was based first on the realization that it also contained papers and letters, of no financial value to me or anybody else, but the loss of which is going to involve me in the most tedious and prolonged inconvenience. (If the thief reads The Times—and surely all well-bred thieves do?—may I beg him to return the valueless part of the case's contents? My guess is that the leather hold-all he attached to the handle—or he could send the things to me here, Oh, do have a heart: you robbed me at the festive season, after all.)

But I believe the rage was based on something older, deeper and much more positive than anything that can be explained in logical terms, either of financial loss or inconvenience. The truth—is it

rather a glorious truth, when you come to think of it—is that we do not expect to be robbed. We know, even if only vaguely, what the crime statistics are, just as we know what the car-crash statistics are, but we do not go about our lawful occasions dwelling on the possibility of being robbed, or on the possibility of being run over.

This may seem obvious; but it is something very far from obvious. We trust the universe; and we are, of course, right to do so. Many thieves rob many people, but the thieves are still, as they always have been and I firmly believe always will be, a very small minority indeed, and the odds are very much against the possibility of becoming a crime statistic even in a small way—comfort myself with the sense of order restored, after the vexatious wrenching from its path that took place outside Fortnum's on the Thursday before Christmas. That wrenching was very violent; it proclaimed for a moment that the universe was random and without form, that every man's hand was raised against his neighbour, and that there was no benefit in us. There the thief and the robber, almost off and land safely, and almost all of them do; that butter tastes nice, which on the whole it does; and that soap, correctly used, will wash the user, as is certainly the case.

Mr Peregrine Worsthorpe once pointed out that the advertisements in the newspapers provide a much more accurate picture of the world than the news does. He was being whimsical, but only partly. For the advertisements suggest that the robber is off and land safely, and almost all of them do; that butter tastes nice, which on the whole it does; and that soap, correctly used, will wash the user, as is certainly the case.

The news, on the other hand, be they never so accurate, tell us only of air-crashes which crash, packers of butter that have unfortunately been adulterated with a deadly

poison and have consequently wiped out whole families at a stroke, and soap which by some unfortunate mischance on the part of the manufacturers turns the user's face black.

Such is life. I was shocked beyond measure by the theft of my briefcase, because I do not expect my fellow-men to be thieves, and most of them aren't. Of course, logic came back, and I found myself cursing the thief and wondering why he doesn't work for his living as I do. But instinct is stronger, and indeed truer, than logic, and as I prepare to be scared, broken down, spindled and microfilmed—all of which are the inescapable concomitants of becoming a crime statistic even in a small way—comfort myself with the sense of order restored, after the vexatious wrenching from its path that took place outside Fortnum's on the Thursday before Christmas. That wrenching was very violent; it proclaimed for a moment that the universe was random and without form, that every man's hand was raised against his neighbour, and that there was no benefit in us. There the thief and the robber, almost off and land safely, and almost all of them do; that butter tastes nice, which on the whole it does; and that soap, correctly used, will wash the user, as is certainly the case.

All the same, the loss of those papers is very inconvenient; send them back, if you can. And Candida's present, if you please.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

## Mighty Coe has the world on the run

To be honest about it, Sebastian Coe's summer exploits still take some believing.

The first of his world records, the 800 metres at Oslo on July 5, was really an enormous check—after all, it meant Alberto Juantorena, the magnificent Cuban, ceding top place to Britain's number two—but nevertheless it was acceptable. This was Coe's event, or so we thought.

Twelve days later (July 17) he delivered the thunderbolt. Coe doubled the distance and humiliated the mile specialists on the same Bilslet track at Oslo. It was his first and his only four-lap race of the season.

Within a month (August 15) he stretched his legs for the first and again only time over 1,500 metres, the "metric mile", at Zurich. Another world record. The scapulars of two mile giants of the track, New Zealand's John Walker, and Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, had joined that of Juantorena.

No one had ever held these three records before. He looked unbeatable. The slight, wiry-looking, relaxed 22-year-old Briton seemed capable of anything on an afternoon off from Loughborough University. Coe also finished the season as fastest in the land, or champion, in every distance from 400 metres to 3,000 metres.

Of course, even an instantaneous, ever-shrinking world has a corner left for Super Runner, but he/she ought to emerge from the other side of the Andes or out of Africa's darkest and densest jungle. Not from Sheffield, United Kingdom. Sportsmen from advanced countries, like people, perform to a standard, they know their place, they generally respect the hierarchy.

That has all been changed by Sebastian Newbold Coe, trespasser extraordinary. Instead of a quiet, pre-Olympic year with the favourites still picking over, Coe arrived explosively and had the nerve to do it his way, applying full pressure to the trail of destruction. In just 41 days scores of hopes for 1980 evaporated.

Across the world, training schedules were scrapped and rewritten to accommodate Coe's daring innovations in leg and lap speeds. For many, the easiest way to avoid Coe seemed that of avoiding Coe altogether.

Weiker, for instance, will try himself over 5,000 metres in New Zealand next month and the highly-rated West German, Thomas Wessinghage, has also transferred to that distance. Which itself will encourage a further exodus: already we learn that both Brendan Foster and Mike McLeod are listed as starters in a marathon in Auckland on February 3.

Even at home there is anxiety about Coe's Olympic intentions. As fastest over one lap (45.5sec) in a relay in Turin, he might already be wanted him for that event too? Or will he contest one of the coveted 5,000 metre places if a severe winter limits his speed training? Countless Moscow aspirants are dying to know what time is running out.

It is almost a cliché, but musical chairs with Coe at the piano, pulling out the seats and leaping for a place himself.

He enjoys the rare privilege—along with Steve Crompton—of being ranked an Olympic "super elite". This means he is assured of a Games place at 800 metres or 1,500 metres, or both, without being required to take part in the British Olympic trials. All he need do is prove he is in shape by performing within the qualifying standard time during the run-up to Moscow.

If Coe elects to go for just these two events, the intriguing possibility then arises that all his big runs in 1980—which could perhaps be his last year—might once more be performed outside this country, as they were last summer.

Malmö, Oslo (twice), Turin, Viareggio, Zurich, these were the cities that saw Coe live. Between them he has won 10 world records, 10 in a visit to London to contest the AAA 400 metre championship (finishing second to a Sudanese) but this gave the British only a brief glimpse, not enough to be convinced he existed.

In spring and up to the end of June he had raced regularly for Loughborough and for his club—experimenting with fast starts, injecting bursts and changes of pace—but the public at that time was not interested.

By August 15 he was the most sought-after runner on earth. The media and promoters were at his feet and the vast stadium, Zurich, was witness of it. More than 160 reporters and the crews of 14 television companies got themselves by hook or by crook into a 27,000-capacity football ground already bursting at the seams. It was to be Coe's last track race of the year, though none knew it.

What appealed to the Swiss was the prospect of David slaying his third Goliath and the *sympathische Engländer*, as the Swiss called him, did not fail them. He gave not. Obstacles (such as the threatened presence of Steve Ovett) had been removed; it was the last evening (10.10 pm) and the crowd's appetite had been stilled by a feast of meat, beer and America's best in action. It was the famous Weltklasse meeting, the gem on the calendar with Coe as the Kohn-nacor.

A Kenyan threw in a 54.5sec opening lap, it was all sea up, the Swiss roared him home as if he were their own son and he clipped Bayi's record by a fraction to 3min 32.1sec.

Coe fled Zurich early in the morning and since that time has managed to keep one step in front of the media, ranging from comics to Japanese television. "We turned down a fortune from them for an interview, so you can imagine what chance Nationwide had," said Coe's father/coach/mentor, Peter. The emphasis now is on post-graduate work at Loughborough.

Of the three records, Coe rates the 800 metres (1min 42.4sec) highest since it chopped the great Cuban's time by more than a second—his eighth in 57.7sec. The mile he was afraid of. Could he maintain the inevitable fast opening pace into and beyond the third lap? He did and it was a great leap forward into the unknown from his previous best of 3min 57.7sec.

Factor weighing in his favour on this second trip to Oslo was the millers' belief that Coe lacked the stamina to stay out in front. Uncomfortable at his presence, they gladly let him go off, a mistake unlikely to be repeated. But of the three, the mile was the real race.

Nevertheless, all three races were taken in full season, without specific preparation and straight after finishing exams. A virus in mid-June did not hurt.

Has Coe shot his bolt too early? It is the obvious question. Perhaps a year like 1979 will never occur again and Coe will take his place among the trail-blazers who failed to make it at the Olympics. Perhaps he has given rivals sufficient time to attune their bodies and minds to accept opening laps of 49 seconds or to produce murderous sub-25 second half-lap bursts before the 1,500 metre bell—and survive.

But Coe and his father know too. "Sebec" is by no means at his limits, far from it, judging by this summer. He is as close to an Olympic double at 800 and 1,500 as anyone has ever been. The last Briton to achieve it was Albert Hill at Antwerp in 1920.

Michael Coleman

## Broomball, such a deadly serious game

The Russians must think us foreigners crazy. Every winter, just as the frost begins to get a grip and the Russians get ready for sensible sports such as skating and skiing, foreigners start trooping into the hardware shops. There they buy ordinary Russian hand brooms made of dried feathery reeds, bound together with split sticks.

Burly counsellors, attachés, First Secretaries, businessmen and journalists go out clutched their prizes. A few days later they can be seen making their way round Moscow clad in the most extraordinary garb—plastic helmets, sweaters of all hues, jeans with huge plastic shin shields taped on their legs and gym shoes. Sometimes they explain elliptically to puzzled policemen: "Broomball".

Broomball is a purely Moscow game. It started about 20 years ago when the czynovniks founder, a Second Secretary at the British embassy, wallpapered a children's plastic ball across the frozen embassy tennis court with a Russian broom.

And, like the game of rugby, a whole new tradition was invented.

Canadian chauvinists occasionally contend that the game began in North America. But although there is a game played with long-handled brooms, it bears only marginal resemblance to the genuine Moscow version.

Basically, Broomball is a modification of ice hockey, with only six players a side. But since the rules state you have to wear rubber-soled shoes, it is an impossible silly game as you cannot stop on the ice.

Players huddle about in all directions. Sometimes the ball stops tantalizingly close to you, but as in a bad dream you just cannot move towards it as your momentum is still taking you away in the other direction.

Over the years the game developed. Teams were formed, a league was drawn up, second secretaries from other embassies began to join in. It was found that the broom packed a much better punch if the feathery twigs were bound up with string—better still, curved round at the end to form a hook, and tightly wrapped with sticky tape.

The authentic broomball stick now looks nothing like an instrument for sweeping the floor—though the rules state that the brooms must still peek out at the end. Dipping the broom in water and allowing it

to freeze overnight is definitely forbidden, however.

The game could only be played at the British embassy as it was the only place with a fenced tennis court that could be flooded and frozen. But anything involving ice soon attracts Scandinavians, and they too formed teams. The Finnish embassy made its rink available, and so too did the new Swedish Embassy.

The Saturday afternoon games altered between the nations. This year the Malaysians, who do not play, very generously donated their court—possibly to try and find out what goes on.

Now broomball has become a deadly serious affair. There are 13 men's and eight women's teams this year. The entry of the Finns and the Americans did much to destroy the old amateur nonchalance.

Finns play to win—and usually do. But the American Marines are not lightly beaten, and the Canadians have brought some of their tough ice-hockey tactics to the sport.

All sorts of new rules had to be invented to stop people being smashed to bits on the ice. You may not touch the ball with

your hands, or kick it, you must keep your broom about your shoulder to stop ball ("high sticking"), or bash your opponent in the face with it ("cross-sticking"). Consistently unsportsmanlike behaviour gets you thrown off the court for two minutes.

If your broom falls to bits in mid-game—as it often does—you may change it, and you can swap players any time, though no more than six may be on the ice at any moment. There is no off-side, and the ball is always "live", so if it does go into a snow bank at the side of the ice, you can back around with your stick trying to dig it out. The goalie can throw the ball within a certain zone.

Each game has three referees, and lasts an hour, broken up into three 20-minute periods. It is traditional to have a good gulp of vodka and hot coffee in between periods.

I played my first game at the opening of the season. Our team is called "The Moscow Pits" (no one quite knows what P.I.T.S. stands for, but we have various rude interpretations). We have bright orange sweaters, orange orderlies, from Helsinki, with a pretty design on the front, and on the back the single Russian letter "ya" (a back-to-front R) which means "I". The idea is that the ref

cannot easily identify us as each can respond "I?"

One idiosyncrasy of broomball is that you are allowed to use your plastic shin-shields as sledges. The best way of getting across the ice fast is to go down on your knees and launch yourself at your opponent. The result is a huge collision.

Our team is dedicated to restoring the amateur status of the game, but I am afraid we are taken as a bit of a joke. We refused to practice (unlike both the men's and the women's teams of the Anglo-American school, who were out practising the moment snow first fell).

But our co-captain, a magnificently rotund commercial attaché at the American Embassy, fills the entire goal and gained us a moral victory by holding us to a defeat of only 7-2 by the S.A.S. (Scandinavian All-Stars) team. There is even some sedition: whispering on the team about a little practice before the next game.

This match turned out to be rather less friendly than the one against the gentle Scandinavians. We were playing the American defence attaché's office, and fielded a rather professional side. Perhaps I should declare that my less enthusiastic assessment is due to a personal mishap: I was coming

"Perhaps the best way to get over the holiday is to go out and see a new movie..."



in for a splendid colliding tackle only to find the foe I was attempting to pin down at the ice had disappeared, and I did a quick forward somersault in mid-air.

مكازم الأحميل





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## ANNEXATION OF AFGHANISTAN

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has rung alarm bells in the capitals of Nato, Pakistan, India, China, Iran and many other countries. It has been widely condemned as an act of unprovoked naked aggression against a sovereign state outside the Warsaw Pact. It has caused President Carter to revise his opinion of Soviet motives. It has almost certainly destroyed what few hopes remained that the SALT treaty could be ratified before the American elections. It has brought Nato governments together to discuss counter-measures. It has antagonized Muslims and probably committed the Soviet Union to prolonged fighting against Muslim insurgents within Afghanistan itself. What can the Soviet leaders have expected to gain for this heavy price? And what can the west do to ensure that the price is truly heavy?

Of course the invasion is in the long Russian tradition of expansion southwards towards the warm water, but short and medium-term aims must have determined the timing. Moreover the invasion looks at the moment more like an act of defensive aggression (which is also in the Russian tradition) than naked imperialism. Like the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 it reveals a frightened Soviet regime that has failed to sustain its influence by political means and is too insecure to withdraw. Like the Czechoslovak invasion, too, it may have been intended to stop a form of rot—in this case Muslim unrest—spreading into the Soviet Union itself. Moscow has been deeply unsettled by events in Iran.

Seen from Moscow the regime of Mr. Amin was squandering a Soviet investment in Afghanistan that had been built up over many years. He was antagonizing Muslim neighbours and, worst of all, losing the battle against Muslim insurgents within his own country. He was also allowing a lot of Soviet advisors to be killed. Moscow would well have feared that he would be overthrown and replaced by a militant Islamic regime of the Iranian type. With more than forty million Muslims of their own they could do without this type of regime on their borders.

### One more step

The size of the military operation certainly indicates nervousness. If the aim had been merely to change the regime it could have been achieved by simpler methods, probably without any overt armed intervention at all. The aim must have been to put a quick lid on insurgency.

The Soviet leaders may then have been tempted by the gains to be won from a swift seizure of full control in Afghanistan. First of all it would represent an historic military and territorial gain—and military men may well be in the ascendant in the manoeuvres to determine the successor to Mr. Brezhnev. The effective frontiers of the Soviet Union would again have been pushed outwards, and another step taken towards the warm waters. More tempting still, the Soviet Union would be better placed to take advantage of a possible collapse of the Khomeini regime in Iran, for if such a collapse does occur the left wing is likely to step forward as the only organized

force capable of restoring a semblance of order. The Soviet Union would then have a client regime in Tehran, and could even be invited in to help protect it against "imperialist plots". The west's oil supplies would become extremely vulnerable and the Soviet Union could exploit the political leverage thereby gained. It would also be more strategically placed in relation to Pakistan and China. A few disapproving noises from the west and a few years spent pacifying Afghan insurgents would seem a relatively small price to pay for such an increase in influence in a vital area.

### A mistake?

If this speculative analysis bears any relation to the actual thinking of the Kremlin, at least two conditions will have to be fulfilled for the attack on Afghanistan to be judged a success. First, the Soviet Union will have to earn some credibility as a friend of Islam. Secondly, the west will have to fail to impose a price that is really felt in Moscow.

The first condition still looks remote. Admittedly Mr. Babrak Karmal, the new puppet ruler of Afghanistan, appears to have been instructed to hold out a conciliatory hand to the rebels, but there is no sign of it being accepted. Most of the rebels are likely to fight on, and while they can be subdued by the Red Army they cannot be eliminated. Mr. Karmal's regime will therefore be seen to be in a state of continuous war with Muslims and to be utterly dependent on a foreign power. This will not do him or the Russians much good.

Nor will neighbouring countries fail to see that if the Russians can invade Afghanistan without the slightest excuse relating to their own security they can do the same to others. This is not the way to win friends. It may win influence by inspiring fear, and this is certainly a factor to be reckoned with, but militant Islam tends to be relatively unfrightened. Perhaps therefore, the Soviet Union has made a monumental mistake, over-reaching itself and stiffening resistance to its ambitions.

Unfortunately the west cannot sit back and rely on this. The fact must be faced that the Soviet Union has committed an act of unprovoked aggression against a sovereign country outside its own alliance. This has serious implications. In the early 1970s it was reasonable to assume that although the Soviet Union's long-term aims remained constant it had reached a phase in which it was anxious to engage in certain mutually beneficial forms of business with the west involving greater economic interdependence, curbs on the arms race, and limited agreement on rules of political competition to lessen the danger of war.

Even now, there is no reason to doubt that this was true at the time, and that to a certain extent, or among some of the Soviet leaders, it remains true today. The Soviet Union needs peace, commerce, grain, some curbs on the arms race, and the psychological satisfaction of being treated as a respectable world power. But international business of this sort requires the Soviet Union to earn a certain level of credibility and to respect certain principles. High on

the list of these principles are those so frequently enunciated by the Soviet Union itself—non-intervention, respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-use of force.

These principles were violated in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union paid a fairly heavy price in the loss of loyalty among western communists and the loss of hope among reformist communists in eastern Europe who might in the long run have created an area more sympathetic to the Soviet Union than will now be possible. But the west was relatively tolerant because the invasion was confined within an area which had come to be respected as part of the Soviet Union's security system.

The invasion of Afghanistan does not even have this very limited justification. There was no visible threat to Soviet security. Nor is there any credible evidence of an invitation. The invasion was just a straightforward military operation against a foreign country. The first inevitable effect, therefore, is to destroy every last vestige of credibility in Soviet promises to respect international rules of behaviour. Who will now listen with anything but derision when Soviet representatives make speeches about sovereignty and non-intervention? Who will take seriously a Soviet signature on declarations of this sort?

### Careful appraisal

This is the price the Soviet leaders have imposed upon themselves. It remains for the west to seek to show that aggression does not pay. Nato has already held consultation. There is unanimity on the seriousness of the situation but not yet on what is to be done. Predictably, Mrs Thatcher is for a somewhat tougher line than some of her European colleagues. However, it is early days yet, and there is no need to rush. In the first place it is good diplomacy to give the Russians a chance to carry out their promised withdrawal before appearing to lose face by doing so. Secondly, it is important to weigh considerations carefully.

Obviously the first step is to go to the Security Council, and this is being taken. The Soviet Union will use its veto but should be seen to be condemned by non-aligned as well as western members. Bilateral political and cultural visits seem likely to suffer. A boycott of the Olympics has been mentioned in passing but it would not be in the power of all western governments to enforce it. Suspension of certain commercial transactions is probably the most difficult sanction to organize because it requires competitors to agree, but there will obviously be strong pressure on President Carter to suspend grain deliveries. This would aggravate the meat shortage in the Soviet Union and increase already extensive dissatisfaction among consumers.

For the rest there is no need to be too specific at this stage. What matters is the realization that if the Soviet Union continues to get away with direct and indirect military interventions as it has in Africa, Cambodia and Afghanistan the world will become a more dangerous place and western influence will inexorably diminish.

## Liturgy and doctrine

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Now that some of the doctrinal debate within the Roman Catholic Church has spilled over into criticism of the Church of England for its apparent lack of doctrinal standards, it might be instructive to recall earlier correspondence on the Prayer Book, in which the Church of England was criticized for wanting a liturgy more in tune with present-day theological understanding.

Anglicans are used to critics who want to have it both ways, and I am not concerned to make a cheap point about the *via media*. More central to the present discussion is the relationship between liturgy and doctrine and the claim, to which I would myself subscribe, that in the last resort Christian truth has to be prayed and lived rather than expressed in authoritative propositions.

Liturgical revision is thus a theological activity, perhaps the most basic theological activity in which a church can engage. It follows from this that the test of orthodoxy is essentially a liturgical test. The essence of belief in the Incarnation is, and I would suggest always has been, a willingness to treat Jesus Christ as an object of worship. The essence of belief in the Trinity is a willingness to pray to the Father, through the Son, in the Spirit.

In the Declaration of Assent, asked of the Church of England as a condition of its membership of the Anglican Communion, we find the following declaration: "I will use only the forms of service which are authorized or allowed by Canon".

The fact that the range of services now authorized is very wide is a reflection of the broad doctrinal base on which the Church of England stands. It is absurd to suggest, however, that the range is without limits, and that "anything goes" either liturgically or doctrinally. Clear limits have been set, and clergy who cannot with integrity keep within them should be persuaded to do the honourable thing, and resign.

Yours faithfully,  
\*JOHN DUNELM,  
Auckland Castle,  
Bishop Auckland,  
Co Durham,  
December 28.

From Mrs J. M. Rae

Sir, The news and editorial columns of various papers have recently had much to say about the differences of opinion between Edward Schillebeeckx on the one hand and Rome on the other. Both sides are beginning to attract supporters to defend their opinions, and the exchanges are likely to go on for some time. I have recently returned from India where I worked for a few weeks as Mother Teresa's secretary for the dying in Calcutta—Kolkata. Colin Semper in a BBC broadcast described the atmosphere of the home—"the place of the pure heart"—as calm and deeply holy. He went on: "My visit to the home for the dying had a profound effect on me, more profound than any other visit I have made to any other place in the world." While I was there I saw the effect the place had on a team from the American NBC News, and another from the Toronto Star.

These men, professionals, were so deeply moved that one was in tears. Yet there is nothing horrific about the place, rather an atmosphere of love. In fact, I was given the most profound spiritual experience of my life. I found, as I had been told, that in ministering as best I could to these "poorest of the poor" I was ministering to Christ himself. This is the background against which I find the present controversy so disturbing. Whoever is right about God—and the "rightness" can only be partial for absolute truth resides in God alone—is no nearer to knowing God. St James says: "Show me your faith apart from your works, and I by my works will show you my faith" (Ch 2, v 18 RSV). At Kolkata the nuns and brothers of the Missionaries of Charity, together with helpers from all over the world, are finding the truth of this—that their deeds lead to faith and to a direct experience of God.

It is not necessary, however, to go to Kolkata to achieve this. It is necessary, in fact, it is essential, to love Christ in our neighbour—the man or woman next door, down the street, on the train—wherever God in man is in need. With such a direct experience, the truths of Christianity will be self-evident. Yours sincerely,  
DAPHNE RAE,  
Westminster School,  
17 Dean's Yard, SW1,  
Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.

Christmas Day.



## SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Buckinghamshire on January 16.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Transport, will receive Major-General P. Blunt, who relinquishes his appointment as Colonel Commandant, and Major-General P. H. Benson on his assuming appointment on January 16.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, will visit the National Army Museum at Royal Hospital Road, London, on February 7.

The Duchess of Kent will visit HMS Kent in the Pool of London on February 20.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the Bethlehem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, will visit the new staff hotel and other departments at the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Beckenham, on January 17.

## Birthdays today

The Duke of Devonshire, 60; Professor Sir Kipley Dunham, 70; Sir Anthony Lincoln, 69; Major Sir Philip Margeson, 86; Lord Nelson of Stafford, 63; Mr Edmund de Rotherham, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Sayer, 77; Sir Michael Tippett, 75; Lord Trend, 66.

## Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens forty-ninth model engineering exhibition, Conference Centre, Wembley.

Lecture: The High Renaissance, National Gallery, 10.30. Venetian concert, Ulster Orchestra, County Hall, Ballinacorney, Co. Antrim, 8.0.

Concert: Organ recital, Robert Crowley, St Bride's Church, 3.15. Films: *The Pool of London*, and *There's a Boat*, Museum of London, 11.30 and 2.30.

Events for children: The movement and dress show: Ronnie La Drew and the Wizard from the Puppet Theatre, Bedford Green Museum of Childhood, 2.30. Documentary and feature films on transport, Museum of London, 11.30 and 2.30.

Exhibition of Children's Art, Guildhall Gallery, King Street, 10.30 (last day). *Cherelle*, Bedford Town Hall, Laverham Hill, 2.30 and 7.30. Rembrandt visits Kenwood, a programme for children of music, a visit to National Gallery Rembrandt self-portraits and a short play; also dressing up, work sheets and talks, Kenwood House, Hampstead Lane; 10.30. Woodwork master class for young people (aged 11 to 16) presented by Gareth Morris, Royal Academy of Music.

## Latest wills

Mr Percy George Middlefield, of East Bedford, Middlesex, who left his will on December 11, 1979, bequeathed his home, effects and one-seventh of the residue to the Salvation Army relief section for the poor.

Mr William John Cumber, of Theale, Berkshire, farmer, who left his will on December 11, 1979, left £12,246 net, left £25,000 to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Other estates include (net, before tax, paid, not disclosed): Walker, Miss Olga Mary, of Hythe, £118,544.

Brown, Miss Patricia Juliet, of Haywards Heath, £114,770.

Ford, Miss Millicent, of Rho-on-Sea, Cheshire, £233,390.

Latham, Mr Thomas Gwladys, of Haughton, near Tarporley, Cheshire, £141,439.

Holden, Ethel Clara, of Twyford, Berkshire, £216,650.

## 25 years ago

From *The Times* of Saturday, Jan 1, 1955

## Hiroshima dwarfed

The most portentous and certainly the loudest event of 1954 occurred not in Washington or London or Moscow but on a desolate coral reef in the Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of Australia. The explosion of a hydrogen bomb at Bikini in March was not the first

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. Mackay-James and Miss M. N. W. Leeds

The engagement is announced between John Houghton, son of General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, of Mott House, Brown Candover, Alresford, Hampshire, and Raine Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Copland, of Corner Garth, Breray Lane, Bramhope, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant I. M. Bartholomew, RN and Miss A. C. Dean

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. G. Bartholomew, of Calgary, Isle of Man, and Anna, only daughter of Commander and Mrs R. A. A. Dean, of Mamond, Plymouth.

Dr J. D. H. Chadwick and Miss S. E. Maynard

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Chadwick, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Maynard, of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. S. Honess and Miss P. A. Deighton-Gibson

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Honess, of Wellington, Shropshire, and Penelope Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Deighton-Gibson, of St. Jacob, Devon.

Mr N. H. A. Hoggart and Mrs P. M. N. Nash

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Hoggart, of Bury, Lancashire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Pile, Lymington.

Mr J. H. S. Stobbs and Miss F. J. Richards

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. S. Stobbs, of 43, Wyche Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Frances, daughter of the Rev and Mrs J. Richards, of Holy Rectory, Little Weldon, Beds.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

Mr A. H. Gibbon, RMA and Miss E. L. Copland

The engagement is announced between John Houghton, son of General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, of Mott House, Brown Candover, Alresford, Hampshire, and Raine Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Copland, of Corner Garth, Breray Lane, Bramhope, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant I. M. Bartholomew, RN and Miss A. C. Dean

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. G. Bartholomew, of Calgary, Isle of Man, and Anna, only daughter of Commander and Mrs R. A. A. Dean, of Mamond, Plymouth.

Dr J. D. H. Chadwick and Miss S. E. Maynard

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Chadwick, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Maynard, of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. S. Honess and Miss P. A. Deighton-Gibson

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Honess, of Wellington, Shropshire, and Penelope Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Deighton-Gibson, of St. Jacob, Devon.

Mr N. H. A. Hoggart and Mrs P. M. N. Nash

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Hoggart, of Bury, Lancashire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Pile, Lymington.

Mr J. H. S. Stobbs and Miss F. J. Richards

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. S. Stobbs, of 43, Wyche Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Frances, daughter of the Rev and Mrs J. Richards, of Holy Rectory, Little Weldon, Beds.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr A. H. Gibbon, RMA and Miss E. L. Copland

The engagement is announced between John Houghton, son of General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, of Mott House, Brown Candover, Alresford, Hampshire, and Raine Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Copland, of Corner Garth, Breray Lane, Bramhope, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant I. M. Bartholomew, RN and Miss A. C. Dean

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. G. Bartholomew, of Calgary, Isle of Man, and Anna, only daughter of Commander and Mrs R. A. A. Dean, of Mamond, Plymouth.

Dr J. D. H. Chadwick and Miss S. E. Maynard

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Chadwick, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Maynard, of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. S. Honess and Miss P. A. Deighton-Gibson

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Honess, of Wellington, Shropshire, and Penelope Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Deighton-Gibson, of St. Jacob, Devon.

Mr N. H. A. Hoggart and Mrs P. M. N. Nash

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Hoggart, of Bury, Lancashire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Pile, Lymington.

Mr J. H. S. Stobbs and Miss F. J. Richards

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. S. Stobbs, of 43, Wyche Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Frances, daughter of the Rev and Mrs J. Richards, of Holy Rectory, Little Weldon, Beds.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr A. H. Gibbon, RMA and Miss E. L. Copland

The engagement is announced between John Houghton, son of General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, of Mott House, Brown Candover, Alresford, Hampshire, and Raine Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Copland, of Corner Garth, Breray Lane, Bramhope, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant I. M. Bartholomew, RN and Miss A. C. Dean

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. G. Bartholomew, of Calgary, Isle of Man, and Anna, only daughter of Commander and Mrs R. A. A. Dean, of Mamond, Plymouth.

Dr J. D. H. Chadwick and Miss S. E. Maynard

The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs D. Chadwick, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Maynard, of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. S. Honess and Miss P. A. Deighton-Gibson

The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs T. F. Honess, of Wellington, Shropshire, and Penelope Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Deighton-Gibson, of St. Jacob, Devon.

Mr N. H. A. Hoggart and Mrs P. M. N. Nash

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Hoggart, of Bury, Lancashire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Pile, Lymington.

Mr J. H. S. Stobbs and Miss F. J. Richards

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. S. Stobbs, of 43, Wyche Road, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Frances, daughter of the Rev and Mrs J. Richards, of Holy Rectory, Little Weldon, Beds.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Mrs L. A. Parrack

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Ossett, and Isabel Parrack, of Esder.



60411-150



## Full end to year

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

مكرا من الأهل







room and there is a staff flat with two rooms and a bathroom and kitchenette.

Gardens and grounds run to about 2.8 acres and surrounding land has been zoned as a conservation area. The sale was through Knight Frank and







